



WORSTHORNE
HEATH ON SIDE
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Are we new pence happy? P.7

Commons test for Heath

Union chief in Labour split

By IAN WALLER, Political Correspondent

THE Prime Minister, back in Britain from his triumphant re-establishment of the Anglo-French *entente cordiale* in Paris, is spending the weekend at Chequers preparing the statement about the talks he is to make in the Commons tomorrow.

Tonight his five senior Cabinet colleagues (Sir Alec Douglas Home, Mr. Maudling, Mr. Barber, Mr. Whitelaw and the Cabinet's negotiator at Brussels, Mr. Rippon), are dining with him to hear a full account of the Paris summit meeting. There is to be a meeting of the full Cabinet at Downing Street tomorrow.

Mr. Heath's Commons statement will in fact be as significant and as testing an event as was his meeting with President Pompidou when he convinced the President of his "Europeanism".

He now has to persuade Parliament and the nation that it is a worthwhile cause and that he has not agreed to pay too high a price for British entry.

Union opposition

Mr. Heath is obviously well aware of the scale of the challenge and while there is no doubt of the enthusiasm of the majority of Conservative M.P.s, both parties are preparing for a counter-attack.

From the Right, Mr. Enoch Powell has already condemned the Prime Minister's policy.

Perseus Worsthorne, Heath on the Side of History, Editorial Comment, and Jensen Cartoon—P.18

One Great Stride to Europe—P.19

Patrick Hutter, Common Market Issues—P.23

Other Common Market News—Back Page

The first shots were fired in what could easily become a bitter feud inside the Labour party and T.U.C. representatives of the battles over nuclear defence a decade ago.

They came from Mr. Jack Jones, the militant Left-wing leader of Britain's largest union, the Transport Workers, when he pledged his union's outright opposition to British entry to the Common Market. He said his union would take the lead at the Labour party special conference on Europe planned for next month.

"We will press the party leadership to start the biggest ever campaign on this issue, to make sure that we don't get hijacked into the Common Market," he said.

Within the Labour party the Market issue is now developing



into a straight Left v. Right clash which, like the nuclear arms row, also embraces the ideological differences about the future of socialism.

Mr. Jones can count on the support of the Engineers, led by an equally militant Hugh Scanlon, Mr. Clive Jenkins of the Scientific and Technical Workers Association, the Bellmakers and the Draughtsmen.

So far the only major unions willing to commit themselves to support British entry are the traditionally Right-wing General and Municipal Workers Union and some of the Civil Service Unions.

Within Parliament Labour is equally deeply divided. A hundred Labour M.P.s have signed a pro-European declaration, but there are at least 80 who are passionately opposed to it. The question that still remains unanswered is where precisely Mr. Wilson stands.

National issue

Mr. Heath wants the support of the majority of all parties for what he rightly sees as a profoundly important national issue. The unknown factor at the moment is just how many Conservative M.P.s will back Mr. Powell in fighting the British entry, and Mr. Heath's most immediate task is to win the potential rebels over.

Mr. Heath's Commons statement will be the beginning of a new and more active campaign in the Conservative party, designed to carry the impetus from the Paris talks through to the critical vote at the end of July.

Continued on Back Page, Col. 8

Queen may visit France

By RONALD PAYNE, Diplomatic Correspondent, in Paris

PRESIDENT Pompidou is likely to be invited to make a State visit to Britain during the next year. An invitation from the French to the Queen would inevitably follow.

These gestures of official goodwill would consecrate the new Anglo-French cordiality and special relationship which has come to fruition during Mr. Heath's talks with the French President.

I asked President Pompidou's staff about the possibility of a presidential journey to London in the near future. They simply said that it was too early to say, but the subject was clearly in everybody's mind.

Buckingham Palace said last night that they had no knowledge of any proposal for the Queen to pay a visit to France.

SUITABLE TIME

Invitations on the grand scale are customary after important diplomatic get-togethers of the kind which has just taken place in Paris.

Before the de Gaulle era, the Queen made a most successful visit to Paris. London gave a hero's welcome to de Gaulle before he launched his policy of trying to keep Britain out of the Common Market. This would be a most suitable time for the two Governments to realise the exchange of invitations to each other's Heads of State.

The timing of such visits is all-important. The British Government would not like to invite the French President until it had become clear that this country would be accepted as a member of the Common Market. So it is unlikely that anything official will be heard about invitations soon.

HOMEWARD BOUND

Lone British sailor Chay Blyth, 31, rounded Cape Point yesterday to start the homeward leg of his non-stop east-west voyage around the world. The former paratrooper's all-star ketch, British Steel, was said to be "running well."—Renter.

BOUQUET FOR SCHILLER'S THIRD BRIDE



A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL presenting a bouquet to Frau Schiller, 38, formerly Dr. Edda Eckel, who was married in a simple ceremony in Hanover on Friday to Prof. Karl Schiller, 60 (left), West German Finance and Economics Minister. The bride's sisters and friends are seen in the background. It was Prof. Schiller's third marriage; the first two ended in divorce. The bride is a tax lawyer and when asked who was going to run the family finances, Prof. Schiller said, "I am."

Britain curbs arms supply to Mid-East

By R. H. GREENFIELD

MIDDLE-EASTERN countries which have bought hundreds of British Centurion tanks have been told that they cannot have any more anti-tank ammunition for them for up to four years.

B.R. MAN TO FOLLOW WOODCOCK

By Our Industrial Correspondent

THE Government is expected to announce shortly that Mr. Len Neal, labour relations chief for British Rail, is to be chairman of the Commission on Industrial Relations in succession to Mr. George Woodcock.

Mr. Woodcock, former T.U.C. general secretary, has resigned from the Commission because of the decision by the unions to boycott its work.

Mr. Neal, who is 57, also has a trade union background, having once worked as a Smithfield meat market porter and as a full-time official of the Transport and General Workers' Union.

The C.I.R. will have a key role to play when the Industrial Relations Bill becomes law. It will be responsible for investigating union claims for recognition and bargaining rights.

It will not, however, be responsible for administering the legal penalties built into the Bill and the Government clearly hopes that the unions will eventually adopt a more co-operative attitude towards it.

LAST WITH ESSO

Mr. Neal left the Transport Union after being defeated by Mr. Frank Cousins for the post of assistant general secretary. Before taking charge of industrial relations on British Rail—where his salary is £11,000 a year—he was with Esso where he was closely involved with the pioneering Farley oil refinery productivity deal.

His salary as chairman of the C.I.R. will be a matter for negotiation, but is unlikely to be less than £15,000.

BRITAIN LOSES OUT

By Our Naval Correspondent
Malta has bought two 28-knot patrol boats for customs and coastguard duties from the United States. The decision has surprised British shipbuilding circles in view of Malta's long association with the Royal Navy.

Production shortages have been blamed. But I believe the Foreign Office ordered the ban for fear that ammunition should be used in any new Arab-Israeli conflict.

The ban has caused widespread anger among Britain's arms customers in the Middle East. It could well jeopardise export prospects for British tanks, armoured cars and other defence equipment.

The ammunition in question is the 105mm A.P.D.S. (Armour-Piercing Discarding Sabot) shell for the Centurion. This is still widely regarded as one of the world's best tanks and is used by 15 foreign armies.

High failure rate
I understand that there have been some production problems at the Royal Ordnance factory, Birtley, Co. Durham, where the shells are made. There has been a high failure rate of A.P.D.S. rounds in production, which some staff attribute to a design fault in the shell.

But staff are insistent that these difficulties could not possibly result in a four-year delivery hold-up. Observers in the arms supply field regard talk of "production problems" as just a polite excuse, to cover up a ban imposed for international political reasons.

It is pointed out that Britain supplies A.P.D.S. rounds to the West German Army for its Leopard tank, which uses the British 105 mm. gun. The Germans seem to be having no difficulty in getting the ammunition they want.

The 105 mm. gun is in fact a standard Western weapon, used in the tanks of West Germany, France, America, Sweden and Switzerland, all countries in the arms export market. Arab countries could easily be tempted to buy future tanks from them.

Russia Tries to Salvage Egyptian Link—P.2

England are champions
Sunday Telegraph Reporter
England beat Scotland 3-1 at Wembley yesterday to win the Home International soccer championship. Bremner was booked for Scotland, who finish bottom of the table. In Belfast N. Ireland beat Wales 1-0.

The Scottish players were given a police guard before the match after a bomb threat was made in an anonymous phone call to Scotland Yard.

Three fans on their way from Glasgow were killed and two others injured when their car crashed into the back of a lorry near Stafford. Another Scottish fan died in a fall from the window of a top-floor flat in the Ivanhoe Hotel, Bloomsbury, yesterday.

Chelsea were given a riotous welcome when they returned to London after winning the European Cup Winners Cup by beating Real Madrid 2-1 in Athens.

Match Report—P.33; Chelsea Welcome Pictures—Back Page.

'13 dead' in ship fire
Thirteen of the crew were feared dead after an explosion and fire yesterday aboard the 2,656-ton Norwegian cruise ship Meteor in the Strait of Georgia 60 miles northwest of Vancouver, according to a member of the crew.

The ship's agents, Starbulk Shipping Co., and a search and rescue official, refused to confirm the report. All 78 passengers arrived in Vancouver after being picked up by lifeboats.—Reuter and A.P.

YARD FOILS I.R.A. KIDNAP OF WOMEN DETECTIVES

By PETER GLADSTONE SMITH

A PLOT to kidnap two women detectives with the Scotland Yard team in Belfast and hold them to ransom for the release of Provisional I.R.A. leaders under arrest has been discovered in a police raid. The two

women have been sent back to London for their safety.

All the Yard team have been armed and are being protected by the Army while on inquiries. In restaurants they sit with their backs to the wall.

At the same time the Yard detectives have discovered the identity of a suspect for the murder of three British soldiers on a country road at Ligoniel, Belfast, in March.

He is a former paratrooper of the Airborne Regiment who served 6½ years with the British Army. He is now a leader in the Provisional I.R.A. He knows he is wanted and is on the run.

Movements known

On June 5 the 2nd Bn. Airborne Regiment is being posted to Belfast. Over 200 men in the regiment who know their former comrade will look out for him.

While pursuing the murder inquiries the Yard detectives, under Det. Chief Supt. Ken Etheridge, are taking the kidnap plot completely seriously. Police raids have disclosed that the I.R.A. had details of their movements and the index numbers of their cars.

At first the Yard men had similar saloon cars sent from London with index numbers in series. Now they change their cars at frequent intervals.

The two women are experienced detectives from regional crime squads. Their identity is being kept secret for their own protection.

The Yard team discovered the identity of the suspect as a result of thousands of routine inquiries. He is believed to be one of a gang of five.

Soldiers tricked

The man was seen leaving a public house in the centre of Belfast with the three soldiers, Joseph McGaig, 18, his brother, John, 17, and Douglas McCaughey, 23, of the 1st Bn. Royal Highland Fusiliers. There is little doubt he duped them that he was a friendly ex-comrade.

The evidence at the murder scene supports the theory that the soldiers were tricked. They were standing on a bank with

Continued on Back Page, Col. 1

NO WHIFF OF THIS ON THE AIR

By DEREK BOWMAN, Theatre Reporter

THE B.B.C. is to ban a song entitled "Have a Whiff On Me" as part of a get tough policy over songs about drugs. The song is on a record by Mungo Jerry, the group which sold seven million copies of the hit "In the Summertime."

The record, which has four songs, is completely affected by the ban. It was released in the shops last Friday with a 50,000 advance order.

TOUGH POLICY

Mr. Douglas Muggidge, head of B.B.C. Radios 1 and 2, said yesterday: "It's going to be our policy to be very tough about this sort of thing. I'm surprised that a company of such a high repute as Pye can allow this to go out. I think you can take it that it is banned."

Pye has concentrated on promoting "Lady Rose" the leading song on the record, but Mr. Muggidge said, "if you play the 'Lady Rose' track you're encouraging people to buy the record."

SELLING ASPECT

Mr. Peter Prince, a Pye executive, said last night: "I would have thought the B.B.C., which often tells record companies they are not in the business to sell records, shouldn't become involved in the selling aspect."

"They always say they are simply interested in whether a song is good programme material, and 'Lady Rose' is."

He added that "Have a Whiff On Me" had been played live at least six times on Radio 1 and had had its first performance on the "Dave Lee Travis Show." "But we're not asking them to play that track."

Another Pye official said the company did not exercise censorship on their artists' work.

Mr. Muggidge said it was untrue that the song had been played on Radio 1.

Mandrake—P.5

Pompidou tells Brandt

THE Governments of France's five Common Market partners yesterday warmly welcomed the results of Mr. Heath's talks with President Pompidou.

All now expect final agreement on the main entry terms next month and British entry by January 1, 1973.

Pompidou will report on Paris' summit to Herr Brandt at their next meeting in Bonn on June 6.

At the meeting the French President will send Herr Brandt a report.

Important problems on entry still remain to be solved. The President and his advisers are expected to solve them.

Luns, the Dutch Foreign Minister, who helped to arrange the Paris summit, said yesterday it had clarified France's relations with Britain and there would be no delay in agreeing on an entry terms.

of the veto
Italian newspapers said the results of the Paris summit at the end of the French President's visit to London on British membership of the Common Market is open to doubt.

Only doubts about Mr. Heath's talks with the President remain from dedicated supporters in the Commons.

Opponents in Brussels, however, in the capitals, who have agreed to limit

By WALTER FARR, Common Market Correspondent

the powers of the Brussels Commission.

This is the policy-moulding and executive body which the founders of the European Community hoped would eventually grow into a federal-type government.

Europeans note that great emphasis was put during the Paris talks on the need to preserve the identities of Member States and their right to veto decisions against their vital interests.

Brussels visit

During his State visit to Brussels starting tomorrow Mr. Pompidou has made no plans to visit the Commission, though he has invited some of its members to meet him. Mr. Rippon, Britain's chief negotiator, flies to Oslo tomorrow for talks with the Norwegian Government on safeguards for British fisheries after entry.

Mr. Heath has told the Italian Prime Minister, Signor Colombo, that his talks with President Pompidou were positive. Signor Colombo will confer with Mr. Heath in London towards the end of next month.

Baron Snoy, the Belgian Finance Minister, said in Brussels yesterday: "The remaining essential points in the entry negotiations—including New

Zealand butter and Britain's contribution to the Community's budget—could be settled in a matter of weeks.

"I am confident that the British people, however hesitant they are at present, will eventually realise that if Britain joins the Community it will be rejuvenated and maybe give birth to a new civilisation."

M. Georges Berthoin, ambassador-designate in London for the Brussels Commission, said at a meeting of the Liberal party council that the British entry negotiations could soon be concluded. Britain's answer to the terms of entry was of the utmost importance to the future of the European communities.

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What Philip really wanted

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By JOHN DELIN

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Union fights for fines right

By PETER PATERSON Industrial Correspondent
THE Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers is insisting on its right to fine members who refuse to take part in political strikes.

The union's national executive has decided unanimously to defend a legal action brought by five members who were fined £5 each for failing to join a one-day strike against the Industrial Relations Bill on March 1.

When the five, all employed by the Atomic Energy Establishment at Harwell, Berks, took the union to court last month, Mr. Justice Goulding adjourned indefinitely their application for an order that the fines were illegal.

Promise to court

The union then gave an undertaking that the fines would not be enforced, nor would the five be expelled from membership, suspended or their future employment jeopardised.

In addition, the union promised that no other fines imposed by local committees on men who refused to take part in strikes against the Bill would be applied by the executive.

Now, however, the union leaders have decided to fight

THE ARMY IS CAPPED IN STYLE

By Our Defence Staff
THE British soldier is to get a new look. The Army Dress Committee has just approved the adoption of a smarter, more "officer-like" Service Dress cap.

It will gradually replace the present, much-criticised stiff cap, popularly known to many Servicemen as the "Cap. Bus Conductor". The new cap has no wire stiffening in the crown, so that it droops elegantly in the manner long affected by Army officers.

The new style will be introduced by stages, as stocks of the old one are exhausted, and it will be two or three years before the Army is completely re-equipped.

ALL ALIKE

Meanwhile arrangements will be made to ensure that troops on ceremonial parades are all hatted alike, new style or old.

The new cap has been on trial for some months and proved popular. Its designers hope that it will somewhat reduce the scope for soldiers to devise their own individual styles.

With the old cap some troops set exotic fashions, "slashing" the peak to cover their eyes, Guardsman-style, or bending the wired crown to give a gabled effect.

'Front' threat to colleges

Sunday Telegraph Reporter
The "extraordinary viciousness" and intolerance with which some academics treated each other was criticised in London yesterday by Mr. Eric Robinson, Deputy Director of the North-East London Polytechnic. He believed that this was true right through from Vice-Chancellors and Professors down to Assistant Lecturers and students.

Mr. Robinson was talking to the London branch of the Campaign for Academic Freedom and Democracy. The main threat to academic freedom came from inside, with junior staff using radical students as a front to forward their own aims, he said.

Mr. Jack Straw, President of the National Union of Students, disagreed. Oxford and Cambridge had been protected from outside interference only so long as Parliament and the public thought that they were doing their job, which was traditionally to provide an elite.

Murdered man falls from van

A van pulled slowly into a London street yesterday and the driver tumbled out dead. He had stab wounds in his chest.

Police said they wished to contact two girls who are believed to have seen the murdered man fall as the van halted in Hercules Street, North London.

The girls, who thought they had witnessed part of an accident, stopped a passing car and told the driver. Then they drove off in a dark coloured Morris 1100.

GROOM, 16, ON BAIL

A boy of 16, successfully applied for bail at Nottingham yesterday and left the court with his bride-to-be for a Register Office marriage, his mother and prospective father-in-law standing bail. He had been accused of entering a house and stealing.

Inquiry hospital to spend £50,000

SUNDAY TELEGRAPH REPORTER

BEDS for observation and overnight stay will be provided in the emergency department of Worthing Hospital, Sussex, following an inquiry into the death of a man aged 89 in October.

They will be provided under a £50,000 improvement scheme, the hospital management committee, which held the inquiry, decided.

At an inquest it was said that the man, Mr. Thomas Alfred Russell, of Southwick, Sussex, would not have been sent home if a bed at Worthing Hospital had been available.

At the hospital inquiry it was revealed that there had been a bed vacant on the night Mr. Russell, who received a broken neck and several fractured ribs when a kitchen cabinet fell on



PIA LINDSTROM, actress daughter of Ingrid Bergman, arriving at Heathrow Airport yesterday. She is in London to make recordings for American television.

INGRID'S GIRL FLIES IN

Pilots to cut the power

By DAVID WOODHEAD

BRITISH EUROPEAN AIRWAYS has asked the captains of its Trident and Super One-Eleven aircraft to take off at reduced power to lessen engine wear and cut costs. It is claimed safety will not be affected.

The "flexible thrust" take-off means that an aircraft takes off at up to 15 per cent. less than full power. This puts less strain on engines and enables them to fly more hours between overhauls.

It could mean an extra 1,000 hours of flying for engines which cost £20,000 each to overhaul. The practice is common among airlines throughout the world but has only recently been introduced by B.E.A. for Tridents and Super One-Elevens.

SPEY ENGINES

After months of study, B.E.A. was spurred to introduce "flexible thrust" on Tridents last month by the collapse earlier this year of Rolls-Royce, which makes the Spey engines for both types of aircraft.

This was earlier than had been planned because B.E.A. was worried about the future of Rolls-Royce's overhauling and manufacturing capacity, but these fears have been dispelled.

I understand B.E.A. realised the cost-saving potential of the new take-off procedure when it overhauled engines from One-Elevens operated by Laker Airways. By using less power in take-off these engines were able to fly longer between overhauls than equivalents in B.E.A. aircraft.

But the practice is being criticised by noise abatement groups. Mr. Geoffrey Holmes, chairman of the U.K. Federation Against Aircraft Noise and technical adviser to the Noise Abatement Society, has complained to B.E.A. He believes the noise is greater because Tridents now take longer to climb and are therefore nearer the ground for a longer period.

B.E.A. says there is "no appreciable change in the noise over the whole take-off flight path." Its fleet includes 21 Trident Ones, 15 Trident Twos, six Trident Threes and 18 super One-Elevens.

Tomorrow is the first working day for the new company of Rolls-Royce (1971) Ltd.

£138,000 ESTATE

Sir Ronald Fitzjohn Walker, of Fir Cottage, Mirfield, Yorkshire, former President of the Liberal party, who died in March, aged 90, left £138,325 net (£139,401 gross) according to his will published yesterday. Duty of £57,149 has been paid.

Other wills—P4

Big food price rises on way

By DAVID STEERS, Agricultural Correspondent

HOUSEWIVES will be hit by the biggest food price increases ever in coming months as a result of heavy rises in food manufacturers' costs. Primary foods such as bacon and butter are expected to be at least 2p to 3p a lb dearer by midsummer.

Both of these went up again last week. In recent weeks butter prices have gone up by 30 per cent. and cheese by 15 per cent.

Prices are likely to go up even more steeply in the coming months than the latest rise in the Retail Food Index, published yesterday. This showed a rise of 3.6 per cent. over the past four months. The cost of living in the same period has risen by five per cent. The present rate of food price increases is 14½ per cent. a year.

Compared with April and May last year food prices are now 10 per cent. up and processed food prices 9½ per cent. up say the grocery trade. When entry into Europe comes the housewife will not notice the difference between British and E.E.C. prices if the present rate of increases continue. Some opinion has it that food in Paris and London now costs much the same.

PRIOR'S FORECAST

Last week the Grocer magazine recorded 197 price rises—2,614 this year so far—and there is no sign of the trend ending.

The prediction last week by Mr. Prior, Minister of Agriculture, that food prices will rise alarmingly, could not, it seems be more true. Rises in every thing from canned goods to frozen foods were widely predicted in the trade last night.

Mr. Tony Beesford, chairman of the Food Manufacturers' Federation, said: "Raw materials are increasing in price all the time and although they are often absorbed, they have to be passed on to the housewife."

Are We New Pence Happy?—P.7

Editorial Comment—P.18

ETNA LAVA TURNS AWAY

By Our Correspondent in Rome

The river of lava from the erupting Mount Etna changed course yesterday and gave hope to the town of Sant'Alfio. The lava had been moving relentlessly towards the town for a week.

The lava turned into a steep canyon which leads down to the sea. The canyon runs through two other towns but they are six miles further down the volcano's slopes.

GIRLS DIE IN FLAT FIRE

Two Indian sisters, aged six and four, died in a fire yesterday at their flat in Griffin Road, Plumstead, South-East London. An oil heater is thought to have been involved.

Mr. Keith Guard, 25, a milkman, rescued another child before calling firemen. The dead girls were named as Ranju and Rani Sandhu.

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French sue for libel over book

Sunday Telegraph Reporter

Two former French treasury officials are suing for libel damages over William Shirer's book, "The Collapse of the Third Republic". The case will be heard by a High Court jury and will deal with incidents during M. Paul Reynaud's government.

The officials, M. Dominique Leca and M. Gilbert Devaux, were inspectors of finances and chiefs of cabinet to M. Reynaud. After the collapse of France in 1940 they worked in London for the B.B.C. French broadcasting service.

M. Leca and M. Devaux, now insurance company directors, are suing book publishers, William Heinemann and Martin Secker & Warburg, and printers, Cox & Wyman. They are defending the action.

£25,000 WINNER

The weekly £25,000 Premium Bond prize, announced yesterday was won by Bond 405 364442. The winner lives in Devon.

Bishop calls for crusade against filth

SUNDAY TELEGRAPH REPORTER

A WARNING of the "terrible dangers" facing Britain from the "tidal wave of obscenity and pornography which is sweeping through our land" was given yesterday by Dr. Cuthbert Bardsley, Bishop of Coventry, in an address to the Coventry Diocesan Synod.

The Bishop hit out at the "avant-garde" who chose to regard bishops as the "quintessence of reactionary, narrow-minded puritanism." He defended his right to stand up as a custodian of Christian values.

"The paradox is that the purveyors of the disease" attacking society "were represented as the fighters for freedom and those who opposed them as the enemies of progress."

The Bishop said: "We must help the young by our faith and example. We must move to the attack on the forces of perversion by the creation and harnessing of informed public opinion."

"Here are some of the things we can do, individually and together. Parents can forge closer links with the heads and staff of the schools where their children are taught."

"Teachers and parents need each other's help in days like these."

Dynamic policy

"Then you can contact your Local Education Authorities when anything needs to be brought to their notice."

"If young people are having their sense of values debased or destroyed from within their schools or from outside influences which use the schools as their medium for attack, then the authorities must be told. If they do not respond as you think they should, then you can

ventilate your complaints through the Press.

"Again, you can urge on your local authorities a more dynamic policy regarding the prohibition of dirty films and plays, on the sale of blatantly debasing books and magazines in your area. This may mean writing also to your M.P. or to the Home Secretary."

"The more our legislators hear from their constituents on this subject, the more inclined they will be to support or even to initiate legislation."

"It is the duty of every Christian to be vocal in this—there must be a rising tide of right thinking to sweep away the muck that is befouling our present society."

More insidious

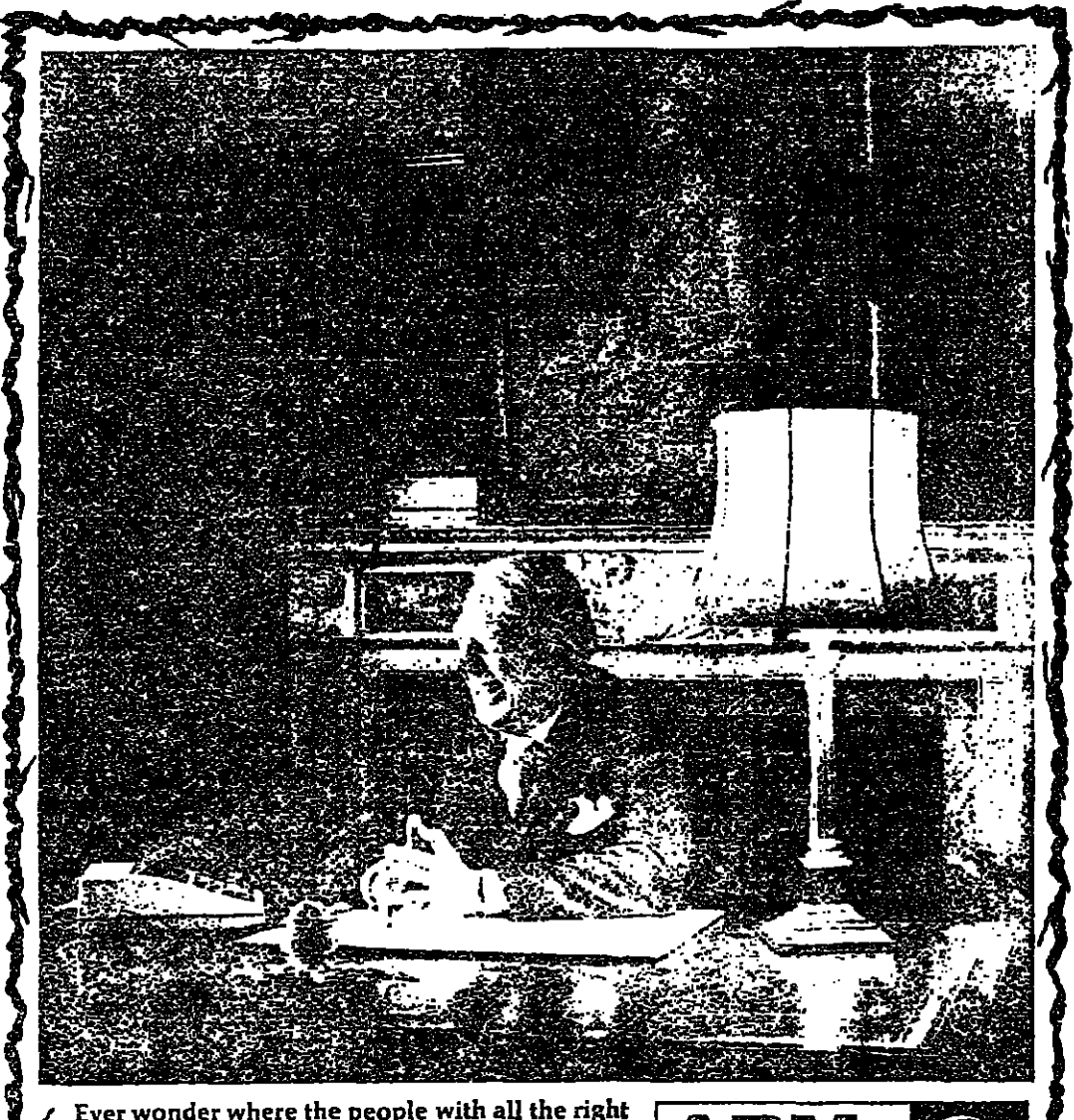
The producer of the so-called sex-education film banned by Birmingham Education Committee "appeared to see himself as a knight in shining armour, championing the young in the fight against the tyranny of parents and all in authority."

Dr. Bardsley said such perversions as "Oh! Calcutta!" were not confined to the theatre. "Far more insidious are the magazines and other publications containing articles, photographs and interviews conveying a false element of 'entertainment' that are put where children can find them."

"Our children are being persuaded that such perversions are permissible in the sacred cause of freedom."

He said it was "absurd" that the Director of Public Prosecutions had to convince a jury that individuals were likely to be deceived or corrupted by something in order to prove it was obscene.

47 Against Porn—P.19



Ever wonder where the people with all the right answers get the answers?

They're smart. They know the right sources to go to. For example, when the answer that's needed is mathematical, the fastest source is ADM's 'Micro' electronic calculator. You can lay your hands on it in a T-tube 'Micro' electronic calculator. It sits on your desk, like a phone. And, because it's yours alone, it's always available when you need it. And, because it's yours alone, it's always available when you need it.

ADM Toshiba

Tell me more about how Toshiba's 'Micro' calculator can give me all the right answers.

Name _____

Face that looks like Heath

By GERALD BARTLETT

A NATIONAL newspaper advertisement showing a man, who bears a striking resemblance to the Prime Minister, sponsoring a Japanese adding machine, is to be investigated by the Conservative Party's Broadcasting and Communication Committee.

The advertisement, for Toshiba 'Micro' calculators sold by ADM Business Systems Ltd., appeared in the Financial Times last Thursday and will appear again this week. It cost £520 and shows a man remarkably like Mr. Edward Heath in features and build, seated at a highly polished desk smiling broadly.

Behind the man is a large painting of The Queen. The painting is resting on an Adam fireplace and the setting is impressive enough to be mistaken for a room in Downing Street. One of the rooms used by the Prime Minister, I understand, has a painting of George III hanging above the fireplace.

"SERIOUS TREND"

Mr. Hugh Jenkins, Labour M.P. for Putney and chairman of the Labour Party Communications and Films group said last night: "This kind of advertising is becoming more and more common. Advertising associations should keep a careful eye on this trend, it could become quite serious."

Mystery surrounds the identity of the man in the advertisement. Apparently he is a male model retained by the advertising agents, Bonner Hodgson and Partners Ltd., of Charles Street, London, W.1, but they refuse to name him.

Downing Street was equally reticent last night when asked whether they had seen the advertisement and whether they planned to take any action. A spokesman said: "We cannot comment—I'm sorry."

Leading advertising experts are also critical of the advertisement and feel it adds to the gallery of personalities like Prince Charles and Mao Tse-tung who have recently been similarly exploited.

A spokesman for ADM Business Systems Ltd. said: "We wanted to picture a top executive type expounding the advantages of this Japanese machine. People may well interpret it as Mr. Heath sitting in Downing Street."

TREASURE DIVERS SEE LAW LET-OUT

SUNDAY TELEGRAPH REPORTER

A "GOLD rush" by some Continental and British skindivers to plunder treasure wrecks lying off Britain's coasts could happen this summer because of a legal tangle, although a warning was given yesterday to those who do not hand over their finds.

The warning came from the Department of Trade and Industry. But a loophole is believed to exist in the present law which would allow a "finders keepers" immunity.

Although most divers, particularly those in recognised clubs, reject unscrupulous exploration techniques, there is a "get rich quick" fringe which will now seek destruction by flamethrowers and explosives as an easy way to wealth.

The unsatisfactory state of the law on wrecks was seen in October last year when the Isles of Scilly magistrates accepted defence argument that a pair of ship's divers, found on the seabed, were personally owned, could not be proved to be from a shipwreck and were therefore not the property of the 1834 Merchant Shipping Act.

UNKNOWN MARINER

Yesterday the defence solicitor involved in the October case, Mr. Philip Stephens, said: "From a legal standpoint I do not agree with the Department of Trade and Industry that all 'property' must be handed over. If it can be shown an item is personal property of an unknown mariner I think it is not a wreck and the diver can keep it."

"Clearly at some stage the Department will have to take this to the High Court for clarification. The legal definition of wreck is completely out of date, written at a time when skindivers were not dreamed of."

GOLD COINS AND RINGS

The Department's warning came after the present refusal by Mr. Roland Morris, the Penzance restaurant owner, whose divers have recovered the bulk of the treasure from the wreck Association in the Scillies, to hand over some gold coins and two gold rings.

Mr. Morris is disputing the issue because the Scillies magistrates decision. He is also considering claiming money retained by the Department from Smeby's sales of his finds, some £5,000.

Animal cruelty fines for review

SUNDAY TELEGRAPH REPORTER

THE Government is to review the penalties imposed by British courts for offences under the Protection of Animals Act 1911 to see whether they are adequate. Maximum penalties are a £50 fine, three months imprisonment, or both.

Mr. Carlisle, Under Secretary Home Office, was told of "astounding court leniency" toward animal offenders in the House of Commons last week when the Home Secretary, Mr. Maudling, was asked to introduce legislation governing standards at dog breeding kennels. The question followed disclosures of shocking conditions at a Cornwall kennel in The Sunday Telegraph last week.

Replying, Mr. Carlisle said the Home Secretary was not persuaded that the introduction of legislation was necessary. "I am aware of the publicity in the Press on this matter in relation to a kennel in Cornwall," he said.

"All I can say is that any case of cruelty or neglect to dogs in breeding establishments or elsewhere is already covered by the Protection of Animals Act 1911."

Last week The Sunday Telegraph exposed Apollo, a 4-year-old Bedlington Terrier for £4 from a kennel near Elogerrry, Cornwall. It died shortly after because of the appalling conditions under which it had been kept.

Further inquiries have revealed that Apollo was not registered with the Kennel Club of Great Britain although it was sold as being registered. The Club have no record of the kennel. The dogs that remain there are now under close veterinary supervision and the premises are disinfected daily. The R.S.P.C.A. are considering legal action.

50 women defy Eire birth law

By GEORGE BURROWS in Dublin

WOMEN'S Liberation members from Dublin yesterday challenged the law which makes it a criminal offence to import contraceptive devices into Eire.

They travelled by train to Belfast where they bought contraceptives and had themselves fitted with devices. They said that on the way back to Dublin they would tell customs officers what they had done and leave it to the Government to prosecute them individually.

If any attempt were made, said one of the organisers, to seize the devices not already fitted, then the devices would be thrown from the train as a demonstration of defiance.

Contraception has become highly controversial in Eire recently. A Senator, Mrs. Mary Robinson, has been unsuccessful several times over a motion asking when the Government intended to amend the law. Mr. Lynch, the Prime Minister, concedes that action is needed about contraceptives.

The Chief Opposition party, Fine Gael, is timid on these issues, afraid of affronting the Roman Catholic hierarchy. Some Labour party members favour changes in the law.

'U.N. GUARANTEE'

Yesterday the Women's Lib. Movement in Dublin said the 'Refect' trial was a gesture in test the constitution's guarantee of the rights of the individual.

The movement believes that the present law operating against the importation of contraceptives and literature relating to birth control was against the Constitutional promise of personal freedom.

It added: "We hold that Clause 17 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1935, which makes family planning a criminal offence, is repugnant to the Constitution and to the rights of men and women as guaranteed by the United Nations declaration on family planning which is signed by Ireland."

"It is not the prerogative of the Women's Liberation Movement to legislate for the private morality of the individual any more than it is the right of the state."

The women accuse the Government of shirking its duty in refusing to debate the matter in the Dail and consider it guilty of "criminal irresponsibility" in compelling 26,000 women to use the only contraceptive pills legally available to them, imported as a "cycle regulator."

Chieftain tank lays bridges

Sunday Telegraph Defence Staff

A new armoured bridge-layer, based on the Chieftain tank, has been accepted for service with the British Army. The Armoured Vehicle Launcher Bridge carries its bridge on its back, and unfolds it hydraulically over rivers or ditches.

It can be transported into place, unfolded, and allow tanks to cross, under fire since the crew never need to leave the safety of the Chieftain hull. It will span gaps 40ft.—80ft. wide.

The bridge section will be made by the Armament Division of Vickers.

DOG ATTACKS CHILDREN

Sunday Telegraph Reporter

Two boys, aged three and four, were taken to hospital for treatment in Liverpool yesterday after being attacked by an Alsatian. Mrs. Elizabeth Dwyer, of Blenheim Street, Liverpool, was walking along Bostock Street with her two sons when the dog knocked the two boys down.

It stood over one of them but did not bite. Passers by threw stones at the dog, which ran away.

Latest Wills

BRIGGS, Dr. T. F. Banbury, Oxon (died 15.4.71) £27,871
DUBEY, A. S. Victoria, London (died 12.4.71) £68,915
LUCAS, G. W. Driffield, Dev. (died 12.4.71) £145,324
STREET, N. T. Great Bookham, Surrey (died 12.4.71) £56,729
WATTS, H. C. Gland, Switzerland. Estate in England (died 14.4.71) £58,814

TODAY'S BIRTHDAYS

Earl Spencer is 79 today; Air Marshal Alan Lees 78; Dr. Edmund Rubbra 70; Air Chief Marshal Sir Hugh Conant 65; Viscount De Lisle, V.C. 62; Sir Hugh Cossin 61; Sir David Barran 59; Mr. Marius Goring 58; Miss Barbara Ward 57; Mr. Denis Compton 53; and Mr. Michael McCrum 47.

WORLD CHESS

Results of the quarter final matches in the World Chess Championship candidates' tournament: Grand Master Robert Fischer, of the United States won the second game of his match in Vancouver against Mark Taimanov, of Russia, the Russian Grand Master resigned the adjourned third game without resuming play. Scores after three rounds: Fischer 3 points, Taimanov 0.

AS LAG PALMAN in the Canadian, Ben Lurie, of Vancouver, and Wolfgang Uhlmann, of Germany, drew a game in the match between them. Uhlmann leads with three points against Lurie's two.

In Seattle, Spain, Tigran Petrosian, the Russian former world champion, and Robert Hovhannissyan, of Armenia, drew a game in the fourth round of their match.

Church must keep painting

By JOHN WEAVER

A £40,000 15th century painting of the Ascension was ordered to be returned to the village church of Brant Broughton, Lincolnshire, in a judgment yesterday aimed at reuniting the villagers.

The Chancellor of the diocese, Mr. Michael Goodman, at a consistory court at Lincoln, ordered that the painting be rehung over the altar and be protected by insurance, armoured plate glass and an ex-directory line to the 999 police alarm system.

But within minutes of the judgment at Lincoln Cathedral the rector, the Rev. Robin Clark, voiced the fears of one section of the village that his parish was not equipped to guard against professional art thieves.

"If a thief stole the painting and placed it for only £1,000, then that is not a bad day's work."

"I still believe that the regular worshippers are not in favour of keeping the painting. I don't want to see the church turned into a museum. Anyhow, I don't like the painting myself."

'Lost' for 100 years

He had hoped to invest the proceeds of a sale and distribute the money mainly outside the village.

The painting—Ascension by a 15th-century German, the Meister of Liesborn—had hung unrecognized for 100 years in the 13th-century church. It was examined last year by two German experts, valued at up to £40,000 and taken to London dealers Agnew and Sons where it is being kept for safety.

But villagers, led by Mrs. Robin Clifton-Brown, aged 75, Cockfield, Suffolk who is a great niece of the original donor, objected.

Two churchwardens had threatened to resign because they felt they could not guarantee the safety of the painting.

Both wardens are reconsidering their resignations.

Sale not justified

Mr. Goodman, in his 40-page judgment, said he did not feel the financial demands of keeping the painting placed too great a strain on the parish and he could not find anything in the nature of a financial crisis in the village to justify selling the painting. He said that a farmer, Mr. Thomas Condy, who died recently had given £1,350.

The village already faced a bill of £1,700, including insurance, carriage and cleaning of the painting, and he felt the village could continue to support it.

Mr. Jeremy Ware appeared at yesterday's consistory court. He represented the villagers and Mrs. Clifton-Brown, who want to keep the painting.

Mr. Ware said after the judgment "I am delighted. We have already got £2,000 and if it increases the tourist trade that too could make money to support the painting."



Caroline knows it's a flower - somebody told her

Tough luck—Caroline's blind. Tough on her, her parents, and a lot of other people. But she'll quickly learn to rely, not on others but on herself—through the RNIB. For the RNIB help nearly all the 116,000 blind of Britain. With Sunshine Homes and Schools for blind babies and children. With rehabilitation centres for the newly blind. With Homes for the elderly. They help, too, with braille literature, Talking Books, and many other special aids. For all this and much more, the RNIB need donations, and legacies. Please give generously.

RNIB THE ROYAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND 224 GREAT PORTLAND STREET, LONDON WIN 6AA Registered in accordance with the National Assistance Act 1948.

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In Australia, where there's a will there's a wonderful life

Just post this coupon and we'll send you more information, free and without obligation. To: Chief Migration Officer, Canberra House, Maitland Street, London WC2N 3ER. I understand adults can get there for £10 and youngsters under 19 travel free.

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From London to the bright lights of Paris—centre to centre, high-speed. Jet-prop from Ashford. Any of 10 flights a day—seven days a week. See any travel agent or phone now—fly today 01-730 9681

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SUNDAY MORNING WITH

Mandrake

Trade unions on eve of Waterloo

WHEN the Conservative Government's crunch the trade unions comes, this year, will all trade union leaders be out of step except Hugh Scanlon?

Inch by inch, trade unionism is crumbling. Nearly all the union leaders agree that the cornerstones of the legislation, due to become law by the end of July, are the requirement that unions, and employers' associations must register with the new Chief Registrar of Trade Unions and Employers' Associations. The "strong advice" of the U.C. is that unions should refuse, but if they do not register, they lose their income tax relief, their investments, and they will be exposed to having pay unlimited compensation if they are found to have committed an "unfair industrial practice".

Registered unions, on the other hand, will not be required to pay more than £100,000 in compensation if they have more than 100,000 members, and only £50,000 if they have fewer than 100,000 members. They will also be protected from the "crime" of inducing workers to break a contract of employment. Brave cries from the militants that they will not register at any price are now dwindling, thanks to all of the Government's remarkably cunning strategy in claiming that all unions now registered with the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies will automatically be transferred to provisional register kept by the new Registrar.

Onward, Christian

CHRISTIAN HOLDER gave his first performance as an entertainer in front of the Queen during the Coronation celebrations. He was only three at the time, which may dim the memory a little, but "I've seen pictures and it was some occasion."

He was in the troupe of folk-dancers managed at the time by his father Bosco, the West Indies' best-known contributor to the ballet.

It was almost inevitable that Christian should become a dancer. He was sent to the drama stage school. Then scholarship to the famous Farha Graham School of Contemporary Dance took him to New York where he is now a principal dancer with the City Center Joffrey Ballet Company.

At the company's opening night on their first-ever visit to London last week, he was undoubtedly one of the stars, all for a dancer, about 5ft. 5in., he exudes a leopard-like feeling of controlled power, and the so-called voice comes as something of a surprise from the lack of features draped in flowing afters and copper bracelets.

How did it feel on the Coliseum stage where all the great dancers have performed? "It was pretty scary before the curtain went up. But once we started it was all right and we got a great reception."

They certainly did, and no small part of it was due to Christian Holder. Next time he appears before the Queen she might not recognise him. After all, as the picture shows, he has changed quite a lot in 18 years.



Christian Holder

Like a hole in the head

TREPANNISTS of the world are uniting this weekend at their first international congress, which is taking place in Amsterdam. It is being organised by Bart Hughes, a good-looking Dutch medical student, who is founder of the movement.

Trepanning? Basically, it means boring a hole in your head. For complex reasons: "The idea is to return to the buoyant, lucid state you experience as a child," Amanda Feilding, an artist in her twenties, who is attending the congress, explained to my friend Betka Zamoyska.

"Between the age of 18 and 22 the parts of your skull seal, and it becomes a solid case; and this is what we call reaching adulthood. At adulthood the pulsation in the brain is suppressed because the sealed skull does not allow the membranes surrounding the brain to expand and the volume of blood in the brain is consequently reduced. By making an opening in the skull, like the hole in a child's skull (only much smaller), the pulsation in the brain is restored and this produces the elation you experienced as a child."

Amanda met Bart Hughes when she was, as she phrased it, "at the end of a trail." "I've always liked feeling stimulated, but now I've been trepanned I'm not dependent on other forms of stimulation. When I was about 21 or 22 all my natural energies disappeared; I felt anxious and depressed and

an inherent laziness took over in me. I now realise that it was just adulthood."

For four years she tried to find a doctor to trepan her, but, failing to do so, she did it herself with a local anaesthetic and an electric drill. It is not an operation she would advise anyone to undertake themselves.

"If a doctor did it, it would be a very simple operation. You don't touch the part of the membrane which surrounds the brain, but obviously an amateur could go much too far."

However, Amanda not only completed the operation successfully, she actually got her boyfriend to film her doing it, and the film is to be shown at the trepanners' congress this weekend. All those attending the congress will discuss why and how they trepanned themselves, and consider ways of persuading the medical profession to do it.



Amanda Feilding, artist and trepannist.

Munster Can't live by in the probations alone

THE Chamber of Horrors at Madame Tussaud's is a pretty rum place to hold a party for kindly American Charles ("deep down he's rich") Addams, but that is what his British publishers, Tom Stacey, did last week—because Addams created the Munster cartoon family back in 1938, and vampire bats and things that go bump in the night have been the making of him.

A fellow cartoonist asked how long Addams works each day. "That much" (hands stretched wide)? "That much," says Addams, holding slightly apart his thumb and forefinger. He looks like L.B.J. thinned down and smartened up.

Addams took in the waxen images in the Chamber and betrayed no terror, even posing for photographs on the execution platform of Charles Peace, who stained his face with walnut juice and carried a hook in his left hand.

Some of the guests were perhaps more demoniac—one wore three legs and three arms, and another, pale-faced and scarlet-mouthed, aped Mrs. Munster.

What was the idea behind the Munster family? "Back in 1933 you didn't have to worry about things like movie," says Addams. He is bland.

His latest book of cartoons, "My Crowd," (Tom Stacey, £2.50) was published in Britain last week.

WHEN Christine Johnson applied to become a probation officer four years ago she went before a selection board, took an intelligence test, wrote an essay on "Why I want to be a probation officer," and spoke in a group discussion on whether punishment should fit the crime or the criminal.

After 12 months' training she went before another selection board and wrote another essay on "Why I want to be a probation officer."

The demonstrable snag about the probation service, says Christine, is the money. The present scale runs from £975 to £1,851, spread in increments over 13 years. It is not enough, she says, and neither is the proposed 8½ per cent. increase. Christine supplements her income with a night's nursing every Sunday—11 hours on duty at Charing Cross Hospital. That leaves a couple of hours sleep early on Monday morning before she goes to her office in Old Street, Shoreditch.

The money is still less adequate for men in the service who support wives and children. One of her fellow officers works as a barman in the evenings, another does casual gardening jobs. One is a security officer by night, one even cleans offices. The service is becoming woman-dominated as men leave to find better paid jobs.

Christine is young and cheerful. She has an average caseload of 40 probationers and works long, irregular hours, quite apart from the extra nursing.

The new divorce law has added matrimonial reconciliation to an already crowded schedule. She has thought, though not yet very seriously, about moving on. New probation officers receive a Home Office loan to buy the car essential to their work, and this loan is docked from their pay "for years and years and years." Changing jobs would mean a lump repayment.

One obvious difficulty about taking orthodox industrial action to reinforce the service's 30 per cent. pay claim (probation officers in Hemel Hempstead last week began a limited policy of non-co-operation) is that the clientele, by and large, would appreciate a strike. If Christine had to write another essay on "Why I want to be a probation officer" she might be less sure of the answer.

ODD meant by EDNEY



"It's just a fairly natural way of supplementing the Royal allowance during the tourist season."

Is the Rover good value for money? Ask the man who trades one in.

Just one attraction of buying the expensive Rover 2000 is that it's still expensive when you get round to trading in.

Its luxury interior usually ensures a comfortable return.

Along with the de Dion suspension. Which holds its value as well as it holds the road.

But on the other hand, our thirty safety features may

be considered an even better investment today than the day you bought them.

So this may explain Rover's better than average rate of depreciation. (Approximately 10% less depreciation on the original cost than the average for all 2 litres).*

And, perhaps, why some 70% of Rover owners buy Rover again.



The Rover Company Limited, Solihull, Warwickshire.

* Jan 1968 - Jan 1971

Pop songs' messages under the microscope

THE tops of the pops should be subjected to more analysis since they may exert a substantial influence, especially on the youth sub-culture, says Mr. Richard Cole of the University of Minnesota. A friend of Mandrake asked him whether he saw evidence of this around him at his university. He said he did, indeed.

We have come a long way, it seems, since those romantic Elvis Presley days of 1960, when "true" and "you" still rhymed and chimed in the youthful heart. By 1968 the lyrics were starting to get their noses very close to the ground in their chase after the sexual revolution.

In a recent issue of *American Behavioral Scientist* Mr. Cole took a look at the annual Top Ten in every year of the Sixties. He found that love-sex was the predominant theme in 71 per cent, with the majority expressing love's discontent.

Within the decade there were two interesting shifts. The proportion of unhappy love songs increased to 68 per cent. (from 64 per cent.) in the last five years; and ten per cent. of all the songs dealt with social protest—against more than half of the decade. Religion and violence got scant mention throughout the period; and drugs were mentioned only obliquely, and sometimes adversely.

In the same edition of *American Behavioral Scientist* Mr. Paul Hirsch of the University of Michigan, takes a more detailed look at the pops and their influence. Seventy per cent. of the 1,200 high school students who answered questions said they were more attracted by the sound than by the meaning of a song. Mr. Hirsch thinks that the data strongly suggest that a majority of teenagers fail to per-

ceive the 'deviant' messages contained in a number of hit social-protest songs. Mr. Hirsch, incidentally, does not accept The Beatles' claim that "Lucy in the Sky with Diamonds," from which the acronym L.S.D. can be extracted, has nothing to do with drugs.

On the same theme of popular music and the youth sub-culture (or culture), two British researchers, Roger Brown and Michael O'Leary, of Leicester University, examined reactions and interest by social class in three Leicestershire secondary schools. One of their conclusions was that "characterising the 'teen culture' as lower-class in origin may be less accurate than describing it as lower-class in destination." In other words, an absorbed interest may be more indicative of where you are headed socially than where you have come from.

ARE diplomats spies? Of course not. That's all got up by the Press. Yet there is an odd full-page advertisement in this month's issue of *The Diplomat*, for a pocketable overhearing device which enables you to "isolate voices and sounds you want to hear from other voices and background noises." It is "so sensitive it can record sounds that are inaudible to the human ear and play them back in those dimensional stereo with amazing clarity and fidelity." It costs £490, and is "designed by professionals for professional use." Significantly, it got an editorial write-up under the headline "Unique Intelligence Retrieval Tool for C.D. or for Secret Service." How long before the full range of room-heating devices is openly admitted and endorsed as "The Diplomatist"?



PHILIP AT FIRST HAND-3

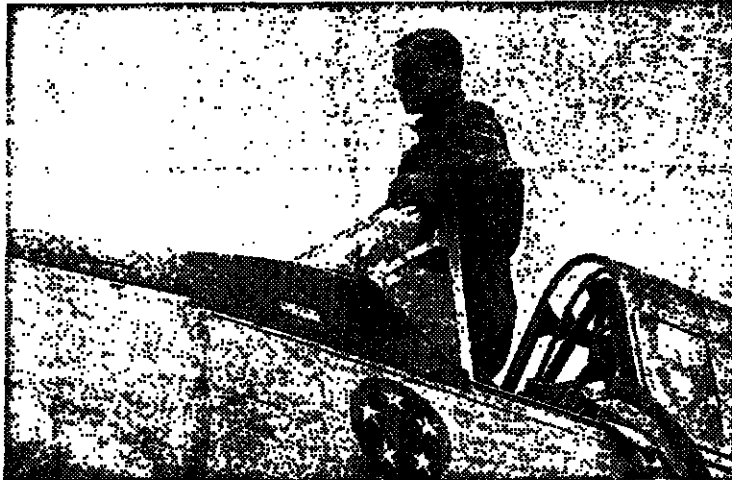
An informal biography
By Basil Boothroyd

What he really wanted

'Left to my own devices, I'd have gone into the Air Force'



In October, 1951, Philip wrung an important concession from the Establishment—the right for Princess Elizabeth and him to travel by air. Little more than a year after that he was piloting planes himself, and in 1953 won his wings (pictured left). Above, he is seen at the controls of a B.E.A. Trident, and, far left, embarking on one of his frequent "chopper" flights



JULY, 1951, brought goodbye to the Navy for Philip in everything but the letter. The King was ill. There were a lot of things he couldn't take on: fairly imminent, an east-west tour of Canada, with a rounding off in the United States.

It was to be Philip's first exposure to American security arrangements. The turnout of police, guards and F.B.I. men was on an alarming scale, and he found it absurd. President Harry Truman, who regarded a flock of detectives on his morning walk as a quite enjoyable part of the trappings, said: "I suppose you haven't got the tradition of nuts that we've got."

They stayed at Blair House, the White House having the painters in, where Mrs. Truman's deaf and aged mother was bedridden in a top room. She would never forgive him, he said, if Princess Elizabeth left without a meeting. They tolled together on many stairs. Harry yelled, "Mother, I've brought Princess Elizabeth to see you!" Winston Churchill had become Prime Minister again in the course of the tour, and the old lady came back with topicality and charm: "I'm so glad your father's been re-elected."

The tour had been planned as a moderate exercise, as such exercises go, but was now elaborated by additions and interpellations at the Canadian end into a 15,000-mile journey. Whitehall had decided that the Edinburghs should do it. The grand departure in Empress of Britain was fixed for September 25. The date was almost round the corner when the King's doctors announced that he must undergo a grave operation.

Could the Heiress to the Throne leave the country at such a time? Put it another way, could Elizabeth leave her much-loved father? It was one of those private agonies just as real for Royalty as for the rest of us. The surgeons got to work only two days before the due sailing date. The operation was declared a success. But even so, could they go? Certainly not by ship. Time had run out.

A plan to beat the ban

It's hard to believe now, but flying the Atlantic wasn't on. Business men, other Royalties and statesmen were boldly buzzing to and fro. Princess Elizabeth must not. But how else to beat the calendar, and avoid disruptions and disappointments at the other end?

Typically opportunist, Philip hatched a plan to beat the barrier—and once beaten it could hardly come back. He needed the King's connivance. It would be announced that the

visit was off. Alexander of Tunis, then Canada's Governor-General, would lodge horrified protests. The British Government must respect his feelings. It would be the perfect time to advance the airborne solution. The ploy succeeded. It involved a call by Prince Philip on Clement Attlee: almost worse, Winston had to be talked round: though he wasn't in office, he was the elder statesman most vigorously against the Princess's risking a transatlantic flight, but now gave in.

On October 8 they roared off for Montreal, leaving the flying ban shattered behind them. The tour was a triumph. The understudy ambassadors were considered qualified, and it was decided that they should again stand in, at the end of the following January, for the visit to Australia and New Zealand. Again they flew. It already seemed obvious. The King, bareheaded in the cold wind, waved from the tarmac. On their eighth day away, Elizabeth became Queen, and they both came home to the new and different life.

To approach him with preconceived ideas is a mistake, and one I kept making.

Q. How much do you think Gordonstoun influenced you to go into the Navy?

HRH Not very much.

Q. Oh. But didn't all the sailing—?

HRH I always did any expeditions by

boat if I possibly could, simply to avoid all that ghastly foot-slogging, which I was made to do at Salem and hated every minute of it.

Q. But you already felt an urge towards the sea?

HRH I had to find something to do for a living.

Q. There's a suggestion that your Uncle George, the Marquess of Milford?

HRH Not really.

Q. (Floundering) But there was the sea-going heredity?

HRH I don't think that played any great part. I may have been more easily persuaded as a result of it. I remember thinking, well, I'm certainly not going into the Army.

Q. (Regrouping) But with the Navy, was it Lord Mountbatten?

HRH He may have persuaded me. Or said that it would be easier to get in. I just sort of accepted it. I didn't feel very strongly about it. I really wanted to go into the Air Force.

Q. (Shot down) Into the —?

HRH Oh, yes. Left to my own devices I'd have gone into the Air Force without a doubt.

"PRINCE IN AIR MISS" said the front pages early in August, 1970. The Prince was the Prince of Wales, but his father was with him. It was hardly a near thing, but near enough for flutterings in Ministerial dovecots. They'd be nothing new.

Getting Prince Philip into a pilot's seat had been nearly as hard as getting Princess Elizabeth into a passenger's. The idea of Princes of the Royal House in charge of those dangerous flying machines has always alarmed the demigods of Whitehall, politicians and air marshals alike. He's been flying for 18 years now, but still fumes over what he regards as excessive safeguards for his happy landings.

Once, shortly after taking off with a civil airline crew, the panel warning light showed an engine on fire. He looked out, saw no smoke, diagnosed an instrument fault and went on flying. The co-pilot, fearlessly correct, stopped the engine and filled it with foam, leaving him to circle on one and come down again to a maddening delay. Indefensibly, he took a poor view of the whole affair. That he'd been right, as it happened, was no excuse. (Still, he tells the story himself.)

He can get rough with over-conscientious ground controllers and even rougher with incompetent ones. It's an insensitivity, a failure to realise what pressures come home in on even that imperturbable breed when they pick up the call sign Rainbow which attaches to any aircraft the moment he's actually driving it.

"If you kill him," said Flight-Lieutenant Cyril Gordon's C.O., late in October, 1952, you realise what it will do to the Queen. Well, it was one way of putting it. Gordon, then instructor on Meteors at the R.A.F.'s Central Flying School, and picked to teach Philip to fly, was alive to his responsibilities without this sort of thing. But the administrators always seemed to be making their own flesh creep.

The following Whitsun, a week before the Coronation, it was Mike Parker, Philip's equerry, who found himself on the carpet, and a rather particular one, in front of Winston Churchill's desk at No. 10. He'd been sent for. Churchill kept him standing for some time before looking up from his papers. "Is it your intention," he rumbled, "to wipe out the Royal Family in the shortest possible time?"

He'd had an alarming report: that Prince Philip had been flying by helicopter. Not at the controls, it's true; that wasn't to happen for another two years, though inevitably he'd been casting envious eyes. The report was accurate, all the same. Helicopters were convenient, practical, quick. To rule them out for Royal transport seemed absurd. That apart, the crisp, modern

image needed them, just as it was no day and age for the Queen to be getting around the world by battleship.

The facts were, that with less than a week to go to the Coronation, and Commonwealth and Colonial troops at Pirmbright and Woolwich promised a welcoming visit from the Duke, a Royal Navy chopper was the obvious way to squeeze them in. So he whirled cheerfully off from the Palace, did the job and was back for lunch. By car it would have meant all day. The Prime Minister wasn't impressed with Parker's explanation, and had plenty more to say beyond his dramatic opening.

It was typical of both men that the exchanges took a rosier turn towards the end. "By the way, Sir," said Parker, "I understand that you have an engagement outside London tomorrow. The Commanding Officer of the Royal Navy Helicopter Squadron has asked if he might put a machine at your disposal?"

Winston was rocked by the sheer cheek of it, and agreed. (He was 79). Afterwards, meeting with Mike Parker on various formal occasions, he would snarl in his ear, "Helicopters!" With the accent on the hell. But it was the breakthrough. Prince Philip has since logged some 300 helicopter pilot-hours.

His impatience to fly, as against being flown, had already turned him to the idea of being instructed by the Navy, even for fixed-wing aircraft. It

from the runway for the weight of built-in security. Gordon's blackest moments were breaking the news of delays and prohibitions. He was all for getting on with the job, but there would always be someone at the top, often hard to identify, treading with sluggish caution.

One of Gordon's difficulties was to strike a working medium between keeping the rules and bending them. He managed to strike it. Anxious times for the Flight-Lieutenant (now Group Captain), and few M.V.O.s can have been better deserved than the one he collected at the end of it.

Philip first flew the Chipmunk on November 12, 1952. On December 20 Gordon decided to send him up for the first time alone, from White Waltham, and neither the decision nor the vigil from the ground could have been much fun. He'd only had 10 hours' flying, wedged into the implacable round of official duties. Sometimes he'd roll up in hopeless weather and never get off at all, but instead talked flying inexhaustibly, with questions, questions. But on December 20, for the solo, he got both up and down; not just that, either: "His take-off, circuit and landing were beyond reproach, the landing a beautiful three-pointer."

Gordon wasn't invariably complimentary. He once had a stern word about the hazards of over-confidence. It was received with humility. A month later there was a somewhat alarming solo spin. Noting it down, Gordon kept an iron grip on his understatement. "I was perturbed at the number of turns he completed before recovering." You bet.

Prince Philip, under the laughter and leg-pulls, had a fair idea of what it must be like to be his instructor. At Christmas he gave Gordon a silver locket, engraved "A reward for diligence," and with the date of the first solo. That had probably been a headache, he said, and wouldn't be the last. "You can use it to keep pills in."

He was entertaining to fly with and still is, full of talk on the usual range of subjects, alert for landmarks of interest below. This isn't to say there weren't unsmiling moments. Malfunctioning equipment was never very popular; he was meticulous with his own checks and inspections, worrying out the last technical details of a fault, and not short of ideas on how to avoid it in the future. When a Chipmunk had engine trouble he got the R.H. dope on it from the De Havilland mechanic, so that when he next met Sir Geoffrey de Havilland he could tease him from strength.

Laughter usually broke in soon, even in matters of communications, notoriously a thorn in an airman's flesh. He suffered one day from a stream of superfluous V.H.F. chat by a couple of Yorkshire radio mechanics, testing on the ground. "I can't hear thee down ere," one of them kept saying. H.R.H. pressed his transmit button: "Tha sounds bloody fine from oop ere!" He's loosed off some colourful rockets at ground control in his time, and a marshaller at Lüneburg who landed him downwind and with crash vehicles placed almost on the runways can probably still remember the exact words.

Press attitudes, once it was announced that he was learning to fly, were predictably jokey. More fodder for the Philip headlines: always in demand even then. A Brookbank cartoon in Punch, based on gleeful reports of a bouncy landing, showed the Chipmunk coming in on a series of hops, and a R.A.F. sergeant noting for the record, "Time of arrival 14 hours, 31 minutes, 6 seconds... 11 seconds... 15 seconds..." (But the original drawing was soon in the Duke's collection of—largely insulting—cartoons at Sandringham.)

Wings day, May 4, 1953, changed most of that. The wings were presented in a Buckingham Palace drawing-room by the Chief of Air Staff. That morning the Press, newsreels and television had descended, by unavoidable invita-

tion, on R.A.F. White Waltham to see if he could actually fly. Gordon wrote, "He did three solo take-offs and landings—all excellently done." It was an ordeal. Not just because of the reporters and cameras, poised to record any delicious boob, but because it was bad to be a performance, a personal display for its own sake. There's nothing he hates more.

Gordon stayed with him, part instructor, part co-pilot, for another two years, by which time H.R.H. was able to declare in his log:

This is to certify that I have read and understood the appropriate Pilot's Notes, that I know the fuel, oil and emergency systems and that I have been instructed in the event of fire, and the method of abandoning, the following aircraft:

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------|
| 1. Chipmunk | 4 December, 1952 |
| 2. Harvard | 25 February, 1953 |
| 3. Oxford | 8 May, 1953 |
| 4. Devon | 20 June, 1953 |
| 5. Heron | 19 January, 1955 |
| 6. Provost | 11 April, 1955 |

A year later another certificate was pasted in, noting that Admiral of the Fleet H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh had successfully completed his helicopter conversion. He got a private pilot's licence in 1959, and later took a civil pilot's conversion course to fly the Andover. Only the Army was left out in the cold. They got a bit fed up with seeing him fly in for visits and inspections wearing Air Force wings on his Army uniforms, and in May, 1955, the Army Air Corps at Middle Wallop persuaded him to qualify for a pair of their own kind.

Calm at the controls

By then he had flown a jet: Meteors and Vampires. During his first stint with Gordon in a Meteor 7 he did stalls, turns and six landings at R.A.F. West Raynham. He seldom failed to talk civil airline captains into letting him "pole around" when he found himself a frustrated passenger in Viscounts, Comet IVs, Boeing 707s, Tridents, B.A.C. 1-11s, HS 125s; but jets for his own private use have never broken the official caution barrier.

If you're flying an aeroplane, you can't think about anything else. To that extent it's a great smoother of the brow. There's no doubt that Prince Philip's fierce onslaught on the job, during the six months before the Coronation, helped to take his mind off those misgivings about how life would go as husband of the Queen. But even today, if he's flying to some occasion that doesn't promise to be a load of fun, or back from one that unhappily wasn't, he has to forget it as soon as he settles to the controls. His pilot-hours now top 2,000; and since the early 1950s, call-sign Rainbow has attached itself at one time or another to more than 40 types of aircraft.

The Andover he now uses is a small airliner. The civil version seats about 38. H.R.H.'s party is usually very much smaller, though the plane, like those used by the Queen, seats a certain amount of rolling for any long trip; wardrobe and dressing-room space is bound to vary. His suits and uniforms travel in the fully hung position from home to aircraft and are clipped rumple-free on the wardrobe bar; a long mirror, aft, faces him before he comes down the steps in case the headphones have messed-up the hair-style, but because of his height he has to stoop a bit for the last quick comb.

The steps are released from the aircraft; none of your hanging about for that tedious ground-staff wheeling. Sometimes two lobs, mostly one. Usually an office-nook with electric typewriter point; work goes on, static or mobile. There's a telescopic flagpole, if you can call it that, slim aluminium and forked to break out double on touchdown, with his own standard and the flag of the destination country.

As the Andover is a small airliner, so the Queen's Flight is a small airline. A fleet of six: three Andovers, two helicopters, Prince Charles's trainer. Answers to Parliamentary questions, not infrequent, give its yearly cost to the taxpayer as £450,000. Cheap at the price, some say—we spend £50 million on the Diplomatic Service, whose function, in part, isn't all that different.

Critics forget, perhaps, that this isn't just a set of convenient toys for the Queen and her relations; they're also on call for the Prime Minister, leading members of the Government, Chief of Staff and others deemed to qualify for rapid moving around at the drop of a hat with top-line concern for life and limb. As between Royalty and the rest, the use percentages come out at about 60-40.

Fingers and pies

"You get involved and then you get more involved."

THERE'S a true Kenya story. The place was wild with impending liberation. As the official motorcade crawled through the hopeless jam to the stadium there were rifle shots, and Jumbo Thorne, the detective, in the front seat of the Royal car, felt more than usually alerted. Might be only Mau Mau jobs, but still: it had been Mau Mau country not many years before. He decided to stick close, especially when the ceremonial in the floodlit stadium reached its climax, and everything went out but a single spotlight on the two leading figures, Jomo Kenyatta and the Admiral of the Fleet in brilliant white. Some target.

That's how he came to hear Philip, as he set out with Kenyatta for the flag, one to come down, one to go up, say in a calm aside: "I suppose you don't want to change your mind?" It doesn't look much on paper. Given the circumstances, however...

"Gentlemen," he told the committee. Continued top of next page

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PHILIP

from page 6

His swim for \$100,000



Independence celebrations, Nairobi. Philip asked Kenyatta: "You don't want to change your mind?"

Money-raising viles and guiles

The affairs of the N.P.F.A. were in a mess, and he said so. The next thing was to get them out of it. As usual, it was a matter of money, which he set about raising. Having raised it, he was watching about where it went. He'd taken it out of the public pocket, by innumerable viles and guiles, on both sides of the Atlantic, and it must be seen to be well spent. He wasn't even satisfied to be the driving force. He had to participate. He did a stint in the N.P.F.A. office, walking from Clarence House to Buckingham Gate every day like any other nine-to-five.

By 1953 playing fields were coming along at the rate of 200 a year. It has been his longest term of office, and will last until 1972. He doesn't ordinarily believe in prolonged associations, thinks they make for ossification at the top, but this seemed a special case.

It's conceivable that the organisations themselves aren't always too cast down at the idea of a change. During his 10 years with the Automobile Association he bombarded its offices mercilessly. Honorary life membership had been pressed on him a month after he was elected. Accepting the presidency four years later, he wrote that he looked forward to "taking an active part in the affairs of the Association." No die threat.

His presidential hats are a rodend. Without them, merely the Queen's husband, the need for political detachment could be a paralysing. As it is, though he must appear equally delighted in the company of either a yachting or a landlocked prime minister, he can get into the ribs of government departments with no holds barred. It's the only way.

When your lines are out in

practically every reach of the nation's life, from the chancellorship of universities through every layer of industry and commerce, education, recreation and all the infinite permutations of youth, the arts, the armed forces, the Church, the learned societies, there isn't much the politicians don't loom over. If only because you have to get the money out of them, a subject on which Whitehall is notoriously coy.

Ringling all the best bells

It's useful to have all the best door-bells to ring. "So I got on to David Exeter..." (8th Marquess, steel, banking, insurance, motor-cars). "So I wrote to Ian Luke..." (2nd Baron, goldfields, electricity, advertising, sales management). Sounds pretty top-drawer. That isn't the point. And a lot of names without handles keep cropping up as well, anyway. But we all have our networks, and the members of this one happen to be the sort who often have networks of their own, and in a good cause are fearless exploiters of friends.

It would be absurd—crazy, he'd say—for the Duke, whose time and energy mostly go on one good cause or another, not to exploit them in turn.

There's not much he won't do for a good cause. In America once, where he was fundraising for the Variety Club, a man of substance with a summer home at Miami Beach offered him \$100,000 to go and swim in

SIMULTANEOUS and staggering inflation has made it impossible to do anything but suspect that decimalisation has had its effect on the cost of living. But there can be no doubt as to what it has done to the cost of spending. Psychologically and practically, through chicanery or by default, we are scattering our small change like caliphs to the poor. And our small change is now very large change indeed.

The sharper members of the community were quick to take the point: the independent operators, those without reputations to lose, those in non-competitive situations, and those catering for impulse spenders promptly embarked on an enthusiastic campaign to drive out the 1p and, as could eventually happen, the 1p and 2p as well. They look to a future in which the collection will be strictly silver. The events of the past three months suggest they may well get their way.

One snag

The City was well prepared for decimalisation. The conversion of prices—Tesco shares at 10s. 11½d. to 54½p and so on—went smoothly, although I.C.L. at 293p may seem more deterring than 58s. 7d. Generally the City has learned to live fairly comfortably with decimalisation. After all it was a principal protagonist of the system we have adopted, and if the money manipulators cannot manage who can?

But there is one snag. The jobbers, "wholesalers" of shares to stockbrokers, have used decimalisation to broaden the margin between buying and selling prices, particularly in smaller stocks with limited appeal. What they would have bought at £1 and sold at 20s. 6d. or a guinea they now buy at 100p and sell at 110p. The margin has at least doubled; in the worst cases 10s. to 10s. 6d. can become 50p to 60p, a fourfold increase.

Bizarre

The stockbrokers do not like it; worse still, the public, facing an increasing margin between buying and selling prices, is probably unaware that it is happening.

In the High Street the tricks can be bizarre. A laundrette notice on the dryers reads: "Decimalisation 5p. Sixpences will not work. Extended drying time." So it was, from eight minutes for 6d. to ten for 5p. Formerly, 1s. 6d. gave a batch of dry sheets. 10p (2s.) now leaves them slightly damp. Really

A hundred days after the smooth changeover to decimalisation there are disturbing signs that commercial pressure and a new-found British attitude towards the value of the new currency may lead to the premature death of the copper coinage

ARE WE NEW PENCE HAPPY?

by JOHN DELIN

dry costs 15p, twice as much as before.

Among low-priced goods one test for price fairness is to check price distribution among something like 50 assorted items, seeing whether 0, 1, 1½, 2 and so on appear reasonably evenly among the last figures of the individual prices. The method does not reveal price rises, but is a good indicator of too much rounding-off.

Big grocery supermarkets like Sainsbury, Tesco and Fine Fare did well on this test, smaller retailers who displayed their prices were variable. Fish and chip shops and small restaurants did markedly less well.

Pride of place went to one small office-workers' restaurant with a menu ranging from 3p for a cup of tea to 35p for scampi and chips. Of 47 items, 24 prices were in units of 5p and 10p, and 12p had totally disappeared. For them and people like them, the pound will eventually have 20 sub-units and to blazes with new pence.

At the other end of the scale come many bakers who have stuck to the 1p and odd but nevertheless rising prices with a ferocity which makes one suspect that they would still use farthings if they could.

The activities of the penny speculators pale into insignificance compared with the public itself, which appears to have joined a giant conspiracy to get rid of its loose change. A recent overcast and under-attended suburban May Fair found its takings 20 per cent. up on the last year's record f.s.d. haul.

The reason was that 1p had replaced 1d., and 2p the threepenny piece for penny-rolling and similar activities. Confectionery company

reports are not yet available, but those who dwell among the chocolate bars believe that sales have soared in the lower-priced lines. Tipping is once more becoming a lucrative occupation for the recipients at least. Psychologically you can't give someone a threepenny or fourpenny tip, or a new penny apparently. Keeping the old name is already doing its bit towards devaluing the new currency; all the little things suddenly appear cheaper.

Failure

Most of all is this true of the new 1p. Its smallness diminishes its appearance of value and by contagion that of the new penny also. It is generally cursed and must be the Decimal Currency Board's greatest failure, in spite of widely reported market surveys. People criticise it because it gets lost in the corners of handbags and cuts holes in trouser pockets. It is difficult to count and often gets left behind on counters when given as change, just as farthings once were.

Bank officials and the D.C.B. aver that it has not yet settled down and the old penny and threepenny bit are still inhibiting its circulation. This hardly squares with the experience of a suburban shopping-centre bank manager who reports that his reserve of 1p is steadily rising, indicating diminishing use. He said, by way of comparison, that the 50p was running at about the same level as the old ten shilling note, and the 1p and 2p coins were circulating freely.

He had now received back almost all the old copper and bronze he expected, a statement which seems to be confirmed by the D.C.B. itself, which is now considering, as

its last act, final demonetisation and ending the change-over period next August, a year earlier than expected.

It was also conveniently illustrated in a Croydon ladies' lavatory where unconverted door locks created a queue at the single free closet while the rest remained empty. Not a woman present had a penny to spend.

The list of halfpenny non-users is endless. The banks stock them, but omit them

sons over the past few weeks. According to one retailer it forces one back into pre-decimal thinking: "Sixpence and sixpence makes a shilling and so on." (He also had a similar comment about 10p, which, because of its previous connection with the number two, is often counted either as 20p or two shillings.)

The sixpence is easily confused with the new penny. The banks deny they are suppressing it, but it is awkward for their expensive new coin-counting machines and people asking for sixpences are often made to feel socially unpopular.

Even London Transport, which valiantly kept the coin as its basic fare unit and stocked up with £750,000 worth, is beginning to find it hard going. Many conductors give the few they receive in change as quickly as they can. Only the motoring organisations, with an eye on parking meters, are keeping up the fight, but too many meters have already gone to 5p and 10p for there to be much hope.

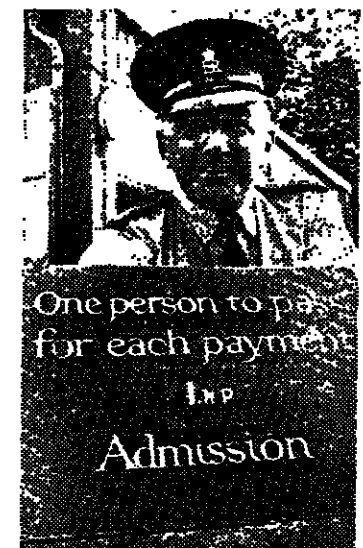
Swindlers

In a hundred days Britain's money has gone decimal. Machine manufacturers have converted or supplied new something like five million machines and now face a bleak couple of years before new home orders build up again. Shop pricing was efficiently converted and shop assistants, by and large, coped splendidly, with few alterations and practically no punch-ups.

At the same time some petty swindlers have flourished, but, to be fair, they have been more encouraged than discouraged by the public, which has rushed to spend the shiny new money.

For the future, the new halfpenny will undoubtedly disappear, preceded no doubt by the sixpence, and we shall be left with a small unit nearly five times that which we had two years ago when the old halfpenny was demonetised. Together with the growing proclivity towards fives and tens we shall really be spending shillings like pence.

But all will be well. The Halsbury Committee was almost certainly wrong in 1965 to invent the new halfpenny and keep the old pound, instead of taking 100 pence to ten shillings. By 1973 inflation could well justify its decision. Once again we shall have done the right thing for the wrong reasons.



One of the few things cheaper than it was before D-Day—entrance to Kew Gardens, down from 3d. to 1p

from accounts. British Rail does not use them, neither do Post Office telephones, nor most machine-rendered accounts from gas and electricity boards and insurance companies. Most department stores have dropped them from all but minor purchases, and very many smaller organisations have quietly eliminated them.

If the 1p goes, so, by implication, does the sixpence in its rôle as 2½p, but it has lost many friends for other rea-

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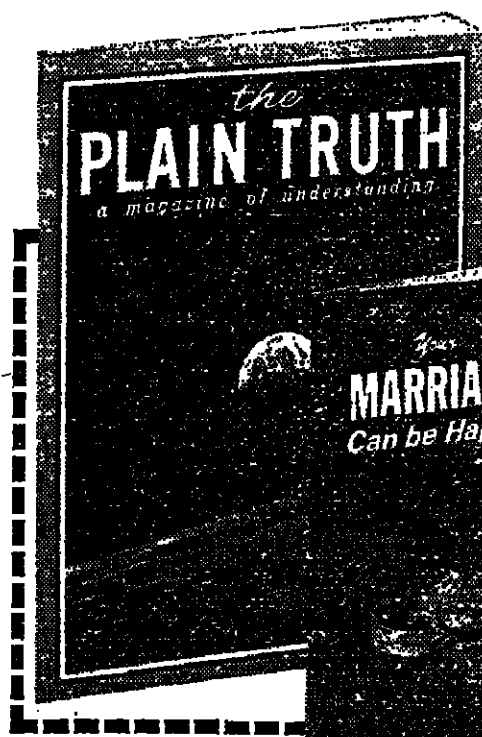
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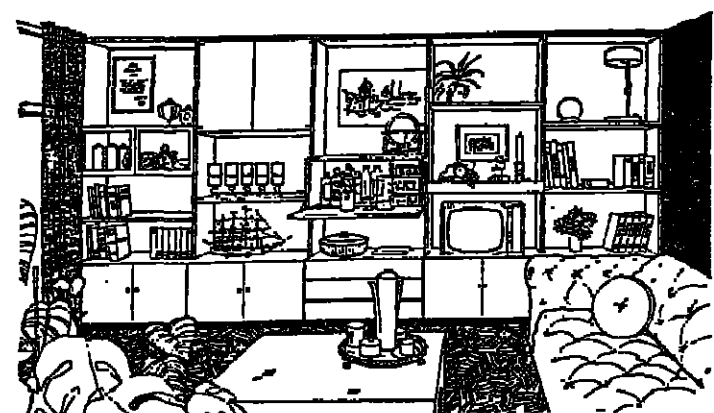
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GINGHAM AND GAUCHO TIME

Separates are back in a wider range than ever

By MARY BROGAN

FORTUNATELY for those who don't want to appear either in hot pants or in shepherdess smocks, separates have come back into their own this year. This does not mean a return to the discreetly matched blouse and skirt (though they are around, too), but an apparently endless variety of ingeniously combined trousers, skirts and tops.

Gingham and blazers, the twin banes of my schooldays, are now firmly established at the top of the fashion chart. There are gingham shirts, pants and skirts, night-dresses and evening dresses, all managing to look extremely fresh and pretty to anyone more than five years removed from the school playing fields.

The blazer, too, contrives to look a great deal more flattering than the old, rigidly-tailored flannel and is a very handy answer to the perennial question of whether or not it is worth buying a summer coat, hang on to your winter coat for the inevitable cold days and wear a blazer on the warm ones.

There are still plenty of people who can't make up their minds about skirt lengths and are therefore clinging stubbornly to trousers. The only trouble here is that full-length pants are uncomfortable in hot weather, which may explain why midi-gauchos are back in favour. It could also be, of course, that they are a wearable compromise between long skirts and short shorts.

Right: Midi-gauchos in calico-look cotton pique, £4-50, worn with short-sleeved Tana lawn shirt (available in a variety of Liberty prints), £4-15, both from Liberty, Regent Street, London, W.1. Far Right: Belted gingham blazer in black/white or pink/white, with white skirt in washable, drip-dry Cromptone. Two-piece, £14-50; blazer alone £8-50, from Fenwick, Bond Street, London, W.1.

Pictures by ALEC MURRAY



CHILDREN

Books about wizards are still the favourite

BY JULIET CLOUGH

MAGIC—nothing airy-fairy, but the true, strong, deep-rooted stuff—seems to wield a particularly strong grip on the imagination of the young at the moment. The story patterns, springing as they do from our remotest and deepest common lot, are at once reassuring in their familiarity, yet lend themselves endlessly to new variations. That is why the new books on magic, mythology, legend and superstition make a most almost inevitably successful presents. No one can ever know all the stories.

With *A Wizard of Earthsea* (Puffin, 25p), Ursula Le Guin has brilliantly conjured up that allegorical border country where all the expected phenomena—dragons, spells, castles, perils—are yet subject to the most ancient laws that govern human behaviour. Ged, an

apprentice "mage" in a kind of druidical academy, in a long-ago visionary country (not far from the Celtic fringe) has all the makings of a great master. He fails, however, to learn that "Manhood is patience. Mastery is nine times patience."

Too early he overplays his strength as a spellbinder and, in youthful pride and ignorance, summons a nameless shadow from beyond the known world, and far beyond his powers to control.

The story chronicles first his flight from, later his pursuit of, this unknown evil and the knowledge of its identity. The final confrontation is shocking in both its unexpectedness and in its inevitability. Marvelously imaginative, wise, and rather sad, *A Wizard of Earthsea* will, for the over eleven, have great staying power. Like all true magic, Ged's never provides any answers, only ways of approaching them.

There is nothing remotely sad about Beverly Nichols's *The Wickedest Witch in the World* (W. H. Allen, £1-30), a new story about the deplorable Miss Smith, who conceals her antiquity with wigs, false eyelashes and lipstick "made out of snake's blood mixed into a smooth paste with the eyeballs of bats." Leaving her Mayfair flat ("all the best modern witches live in Mayfair") to run a "country" laundry, she gets up to all sorts of beastly things like turning everybody's washing black and ill-treating a pony called Snowdrop.

However, Miss Smith reckons without the combined forces of Good, represented by a nice little girl, her even more redoubtable gran and a blow-up beetle called Beelzebub. Mr. Nichols, it must be said, is at his best depicting the baddies, but the final routing of Miss Smith, which involves

a point-to-point and an evil horse called "guess what" Satan, is thoroughly satisfactory. As much fun for the reader aloud as for the recipient.

From the same world—where black always yields to white, where might is wrong, and generally outmanoeuvred by native wit—come some good anthologies.

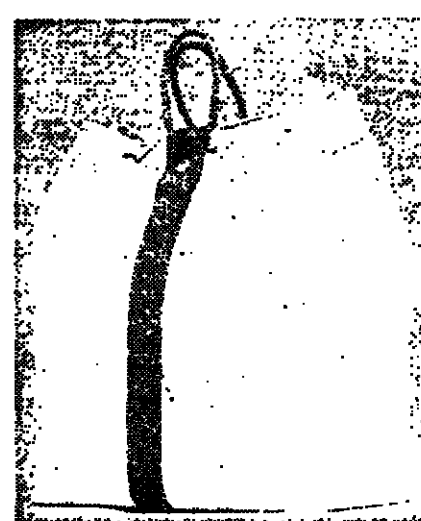
A *Choice of Magic* (Methuen, £2), by Ruth Manning-Sanders, rather like a modern Andrew Lang's, her collections of folk tales come from all over the world.

Among several old favourites, stories like "Golden Hair," from Corsica, or the Bohemian

tale of "Johnny and the Witch-Maidens" are chillingly unfamiliar. Briskly narrated, they are illustrated by Robin Jacques (as is "The Wickedest Witch in the World"), with just the right mixture of realism and romance.

Finally, an anthology of a rather different kind: *Some Things Dark and Dangerous* (£1-25), edited by Joan Kahn for the Bodley Head's "New Adults" series, is a spine-chilling collection of suspense stories, both fact and fiction, ranging from inexplicable murder to family curses, nocturnal hauntings and science fiction. Guaranteed to make the most robust flesh creep.

SHOPPING AROUND



Working women—men, too, for that matter—will find the new Kodal insulated shopping bag a boon. It will keep 10lb. of food frozen for up to 48 hours. Neat to hold and to look at, it comes in white only with the canvas stripe in a choice of eight colours. Perfect for picnics, too, it also keeps food warm. £3-50 from Selfridges, Oxford Street, W.1 and Dingles of Plymouth.

SMOOTHER LEGS

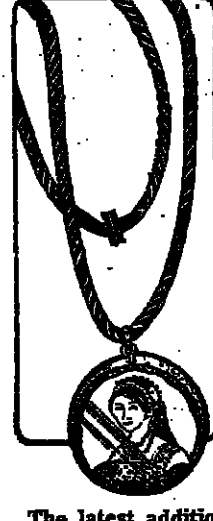
SCHOLLS have just launched a new trio of beauty aids to come to the rescue this summer. They are Scholls Smooth Away (39p) for rough dry skin on feet, Enriched Skin Food (85p) for weather-roughened skin on legs and Clear Jade (39p), a moisturising pick-me-up for feet and legs. Available now from Scholl shops.

HANDBAG TALC

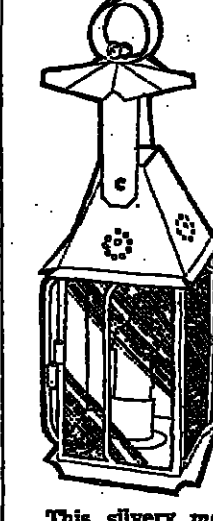
THE new Sweet Sue talc mitt or pad, hygienically kept in its own plastic sleeve, is perfect for handbags. Available in two light fragrances, the mitt costs 35p and the pad 28p. From most branches of Boots the Chemist.

OVERSPILL PLUG

THE new Plug-o-matic "floating" bath plug does away with the hazard of bath over-spills. It has an adjustable shaft so that the required water level can be pre-set. It costs £1-50, postage included, from Mashefeld Plastimetals Ltd., 150 Cape Hill, Smethwick, Warley, Worcs.



The latest addition to the Tudormania that has swept the country of late are pendants, made from acrylic. The portrait studies include Mary Tudor, Thomas Wolsey and, of course, Elizabeth Tudor. £4-50 (p. & p. 15p) from Harrods, S.W.1.



This silver metal lantern would enhance any of fresco evening meal. In three sizes at 47p, 62p and 87p. Postage on first two sizes 15p, 24p for the largest; for all three, 27p. From Cuckins, 8 Englands Lane, N.W.3.

COOKERY

WHITSUN, AN OCCASION FOR BRUNCH

BY MARIKA HANBURY TENISON

I'VE been thinking ahead to Whitsun, planning meals for my family and the friends who will be staying with us. I decided we would have a Saturday brunch party, the kind which would involve me in only the minimum of time and effort.

Keeping food hot for a running buffet is always something of a problem, so my brunch menu will be planned around two hot dishes, which can be kept warm on a hot-plate beside pots of freshly made coffee and tea, and a selection of cold, attractive-looking side dishes.

Devilled Creamed Kidneys—Serves 6.

12 lamb's kidneys; flour; salt and pepper; 1 tablespoon made English mustard; 1 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce; 2oz. butter; 4oz. mushrooms; 1 tablespoon brandy; 1 pint cream; 1 pint dried tarragon; 3 tablespoons

double cream; 1lb. rice; 6 thin rashers streaky bacon.

Soak kidneys in iced water for 20 minutes, drain and dry well. Remove skins, cut in half and remove hard inner core. Spread kidneys with mustard and sprinkle with Worcestershire sauce. Lightly roll them in seasoned flour. Thinly slice mushrooms.

Heat the butter in a large frying pan, add kidneys and cook for four minutes. Pour over the brandy, ignite with a lighted match and shake the pan until the flames subside. Add mushrooms, mix well and cook over a medium heat for two minutes. Pour over cream, add tarragon, cook for a few minutes and then stir in the cream—heat through but do not allow the cream to boil.

Cook rice until just tender; fry bacon rashers until crisp. Arrange rice round a shallow serving dish, put kidneys and

mushrooms in the centre and arrange bacon rashers on the rice.

Grapefruit is another classic breakfast food so the following combination of grapefruit with chicken seems to combine both breakfast and lunch ingredients in a satisfactory way.

Chicken with Grapefruit Sauce—serves 6.

1 medium chicken; flour; salt and pepper; 2oz. butter; 1 pint chicken stock; 1 small tin grapefruit segments; 1 tablespoon grapefruit juice; 4 tablespoons sherry.

Cut chicken flesh from the bones and dice meat. Roll in seasoned flour. Melt butter in a frying pan, add chicken and cook over a high heat until chicken is brown; lower the heat and cook gently until chicken is tender. Add grapefruit segments, chicken stock and sherry and mix well. Remove chicken pieces on to a

warm serving dish with a slotted spoon and keep warm. Boil up sauce in the pan, stirring continually, until liquid is thick and reduced to about half the original quantity. Pour cream over chicken and garnish with some chopped parsley and triangles of crisply fried bread.

Cold kedgeree may seem a little unusual but is in fact delicious; it makes a perfect light dish for a hot day.

Chilled Kedgeree—serves 6.

2lb. smoked haddock; 1 pint milk; 2 hard-boiled eggs; 1 pint double cream; juice of half lemon; 1 teaspoon tarragon; salt and pepper; 1½ cups cooked rice.

Poach haddock in milk until tender. Drain off milk, remove skin from the fish and leave to cool. Flake fish with a fork. Soak tarragon in the lemon juice for 15 minutes, add the cream, mix well and season with salt and pepper. Stir in the fish and rice and arrange in a serving dish. Garnish with quarters of hard-boiled eggs.

LOSE 10lb. ON GRAPEFRUIT DIET

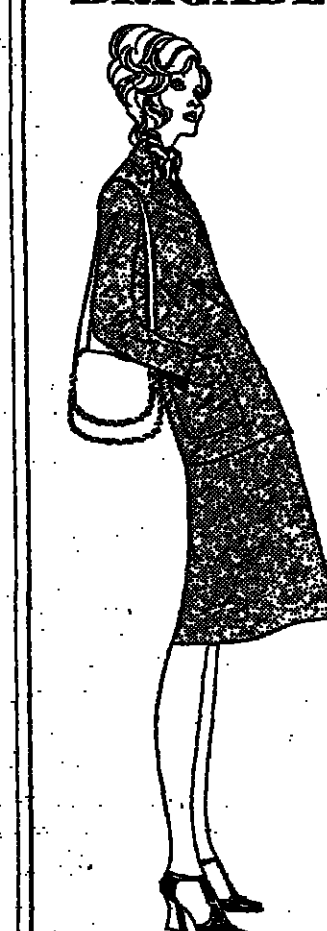
HOLLYWOOD, CALIF. (Special).—This is the successful Grapefruit Diet that everyone is suddenly talking about. Thousands of copies have been passed from hand to hand in factories, plants and offices throughout the U.S. and Canada.

This diet really works. We have testimonials reporting on its success. If you follow it exactly, you could lose 10lb. in 10 days without pills or drugs. Probably no weight loss in the first four days but you could suddenly drop 5lb. on the 5th day. Thereafter losing about 1lb. a day until the 10th day. Then you could lose about 1½lb. every two days until you get down to your proper weight. Best of all, there will be no hunger pangs. Revised and enlarged, this diet lets you eat normally, and you can include "forbidden" foods, such as

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A copy of this startlingly successful diet including suggested menus can be obtained by sending £1 to WEIGHT-AWAY, Dept. STG23/5, 216 St. Margaret's Rd., Twickenham, Middlesex. (Please PRINT your name and address clearly.) MONEY BACK GUARANTEE. If you have not lost up to 10lb. in 16 days on our Grapefruit Diet Plan, we will refund your £1 without argument. Tear out this message as a reminder. Decide now to regain the trim, attractive figure of your youth.

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The two girls standing are wearing Annacat dresses from the new Peter Robinson Upper Ten department. Left: lilac, white and orange striped cotton shirt and full, gored skirt £28.50; right, shirred, Paisley print voile long dress in cream, burgundy and blue, £16.75. The seated figure in the foreground of the sketch wears a printed jersey mid-dress from Top Shop, with tie neck and full, tightly cuffed sleeves. Price £10.95.

Sketch by
PAMELA HARDMAN



GOOD news for anyone who dislikes instant fashion, especially the kind which instantly disintegrates, is that Peter Robinson, among the other improvements to their Oxford Circus store, have redesigned and

enlarged their Upper Ten department. This is one of the places in which one can be sure of finding good, original but unfreaky fashion and it is nice to know that it is now getting the space it deserves. Also included

in the new look of the store is the Top Shop, which gets its share of added space, too, for more inexpensive fashions. With any luck, there will now be room to move among the clothes rails.

M.B.

Why the university landlady is vanishing

By CHRISTINE VERITY

A SERIOUS problem now faces London University. Finding accommodation for students has always been difficult, but recent developments have served to make the situation much worse.

Last October the university decided to operate new race regulations. Previously, landladies could specify whether or not they wanted foreign students. Now they have to sign a form to the effect that they are prepared to accept any nationality. Those who refused to do so have been eliminated from the university's lodgings list. A total of 11,910 letters went out, of those who replied, only 1,533 landladies are eligible for the new list.

The university now has the mammoth task of finding some 7,000 new landladies to prevent an accommodation problem from arising this autumn.

Everyone agrees that the previous arrangement meant that the university was operating a colour bar and that it had to be changed. But can London afford to air its principles when accommodation in the city is like gold dust?

Nearly 50,000 students each year look for accommodation in London. The university spreads itself round the city and many students live as far away as Leytonstone and Dagenham. Certain areas—the East End around Queen Mary's College, for instance—are notoriously short of local accommodation.

Wherever the student ends up, he will probably live with a landlady or in a flat or bedsitter. Although the landlady is still very much in business, many students want the freedom of their own flat: "not



Dick Titchen, president of the University of London Students' Union: homes are always on his mind.

necessarily for permissive reasons," says Muriel Tabert of London University's Lodgings Bureau, "but so that they are not tied down to regular meals."

However, many students still see the landlady as something from a Whitehall farce, snooping and bossing them around. Those I talked with were less than eager to "board" in the old-fashioned sense.

But if they insist on living in flats, there is very little the accommodation bureau can do, especially in central London.

"Sometimes as many as 64 different bodies can be chasing a flat," says Mrs. Tabert. The lucky ones, and these tend to be married students, might get a university flat. The unlucky ones can end up sleeping on a friend's floor. One man had to book into a hotel last year so as to be near the examination halls to take his finals.

The students themselves try to cope. Most colleges in London have set up *ad hoc* lodging bureaux which operate a grape-vine to get accommodation.

Some students occasionally manage to rent derelict property from local landlords when it is due for demolition. One group of houses near Chalk Farm has been furnished and done up by an enthusiastic group of students. "There is a marvellous community spirit there," I was told. But, on the other hand, the buildings are often less than comfortable—one is reported to have no windows.

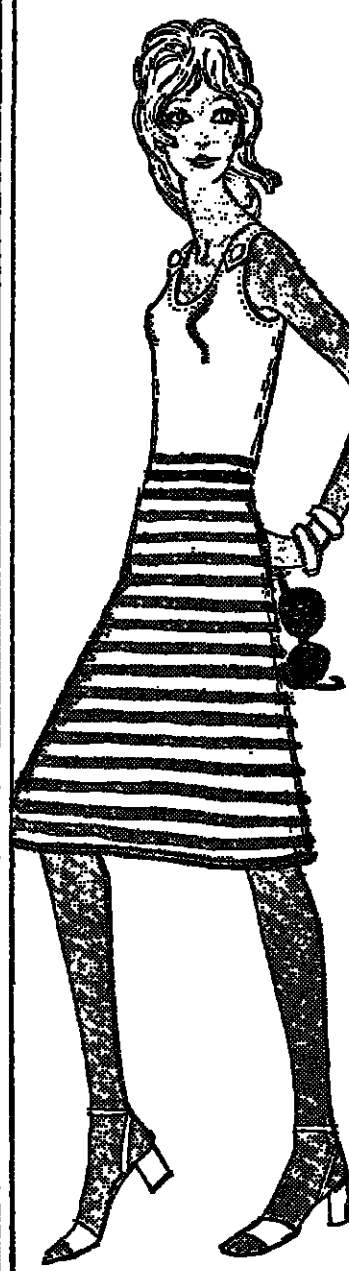
One answer would be to build more halls of residence. But there is no Government money now for this. Had it not been for a generous anonymous donor, London would not have the halls of residence which have been recently built.

"Students," Dick Titchen,

Just arrived and only at Harrods.

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SECURITY BEGINS IN THE HOME

By VICTORIA REILLY

IT is a creepy thought that burglaries in Britain seem to be on the up and up. Last year there were nearly half a million such crimes in England and Wales, a considerable increase over the year before. And in a large proportion of these thefts the value of the property taken was less than £10.

So it isn't just the jet-set household that is at risk; we all need to take precautions, particularly when we start thinking about summer holidays.

Certainly there have never before been so many precautions that we can take, as last week's Industrial and Commercial Security and Safety exhibition brought home to me. If the crime prevention industry had its way the Englishman's home could very easily become the proverbial castle—an almost impenetrable mini-fortress buttressed against intruders by a jungle of electronic equipment.

For there are now, in domestic use, magnetic detector switches, alarm bells, valve-video portable monitors, personal attack buttons and under-floor pressure mats, not to mention the more conventional "perimeter" protections such as grilles, locks, bolts and padlocks for doors, windows and skylights.

But this battery of often well designed equipment (one of this year's Council of Industrial Design awards has gone to the Ingersoll range of "Impregnable" padlocks) is not by itself enough; for security involves not only locks, safes and chains but also, and most importantly, an attitude of mind. Unfortunately this attitude seems to be all too often that burglary is something that happens only to other people.

Contrary to the general belief, the majority of burglaries occur not at dead of night but in the afternoon and early evening, between the hours of 4 and 7 p.m. And an alarming percentage of these crimes is carried out by children between the ages of 10 and 16.

For the unsuspecting householder returning home from work or shopping, it is often not the actual theft that hits the hardest but the sheer physical damage caused by the intruder on entering and searching the home. And, while insurance may provide compensation for any financial loss, there is no compensation for sentimental loss or for the psychological effect of knowing that a stranger has been rummaging through your things.

So just what do you do to put your house in safer order? Well, if your local police have a crime prevention exhibition room you can go along and look at suitable

types of locks and other equipment. Or the crime prevention officer at your police station will advise you on how to obtain good security products in your area.

One quite recent, and mushrooming, development in domestic crime prevention is the basic "package" deal. For example, you can buy a do-it-yourself intruder alarm package from firms such as Digitation Limited (117 Church Lane, Rickmansworth, Herts.) and

MacLennan Security Associates Limited (61 Lamba Conduit Street, London, WC1N 3NB) from around £30.

Or you can call upon the installation services of a firm such as Chubb, the pioneer of home security in this country. About six weeks ago Chubb launched "Homeguard," a package comprising mortice and deadlocks, window catches, special security bolts and also a completely new house-hold alarm.

The cost obviously depends on the size of the home to be protected. But, as an example, for a 3-bedroom house Chubb Homeguard, installed and operational, would cost approximately £124. This may seem a pretty hefty sum to fork out but you can pay for it in instalments spread over 24 months. For further information write to Chubb Security Installations Ltd., 4 Towcester Road, London, E.3.

Another firm offering a similar package is Shorrock Security Systems (head office in Blackburn but branch offices across the country); their "Crime Preventer" system, including an alarm, can be installed in an average-sized house for around £70.

As for securing the home when holidays loom, there are those age-old precautions of checking to see that the house is properly locked up and that the milk and newspapers are cancelled. It is also advisable to inform the local police station and useful to tell a neighbour.

And in this connection you can always see if there is a "Good Neighbour" scheme in

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BOOKS

MIDWIVES TO LABOUR

By CHARLES CURRAN

THE Enthusiast by LAURENCE THOMPSON. Collins, £3.50. KERR HARDIE was born out of wedlock. So was Ramsay MacDonald. So was Bruce Glasier. These three Scots, each with the same cradle, half-brother, changed the course of British politics. For they created the Independent Labour Party — the Socialist midwife that brought the Labour party into the world, and into the House of Commons.

None of them, so far, has found an adequate biographer. Now Laurence Thompson fills the gap. He focuses on Glasier (1858-1920), the man who stood behind the other two, and on Glasier's high-voltage wife Katharine (1867-1960). He examines their private recollections, Glasier's papers, MacDonald's letters, the archives of the I.L.P. He brings to light a mass of new material.

He who can, does; he who cannot, teaches. So said Shaw. The phrase fits Glasier. He grew up in Glasgow, tenement with four illegitimate brothers and sisters. He strove to become a poet. He was an artist *manqué* — the desire was there, the talent was not. Recognising this, he turned to literature, and took to preaching Socialism; it was his career from 1880 to 1920.

Mr. Thompson in *The Enthusiast* charts his course. Along the way, he met and married Katharine Conway, a Newnham graduate and Fabian friend of Shaw's — who, she said, proposed to her several times through her Glasier met Hardie, the miner turned agitator, and MacDonald, the clerk turned agitator. All of them helped to form the I.L.P. at Bradford in 1893. It was Britain's most successful Socialist society, and the Glasiers became its star propagandists.

In 1900, after seven years of wire-pulling, the I.L.P. persuaded the British trade unions to finance Labour candidates. In 1905, it made a secret deal with the Liberals to give it straight fights with the Tories in 30-odd constituencies at the 1906 general election.

Mr. Thompson enlarges our knowledge of that bargain, which stayed hidden for half a century. The result was the arrival at Westminster of the Labour party, led by Hardie, managed by MacDonald, and invigorated by Glasier.

The more that Glasier looked at the Labour M.P.s, the less

the Editor Letters to the Editor Letters to the Market forces

IN his article on the current British mood, J. W. M. Thompson says that it is his strong impression that the young are much closer to Europe than their elders.

He may well be right. I am 25 years old, but I can't speak for my contemporaries, only for myself, although I hope many of them feel as I do.

I feel so strongly in favour of British entry into the European Economic Community that I feel Mr. Wilson adopts an anti-entry line, I will vote Tory at the next opportunity despite having voted Labour in last week's local elections. To me, as well as the Europeans, British entry into the E.E.C. is an issue above party. So I will support the Government's attitude, though I am a Labour man.

Geographically Britain is part of Europe, but in our ideologies we have for centuries stood apart. It seems incredible that we should now give up our heritage and meekly accept the wishes and ideas of other countries.

Some 150 years ago, the Austrian Emperor endeavoured to establish his sister Marie Antoinette in France. When instructing his staff to charter a ship to be ready at a suitable French port, he added: "Make quite certain that the captain is British because they are always to be trusted."

Should we enter the Common Market it will sound the death knell to our tourist trade. People from all over the world spend millions every year in this country. Why? Because British goods are cheaper and better than their own. — CLAUDIA BARCLAY, Salterns, Isle of Wight.

POINTS

Fodder: I recall eating strange vegetation in the Burma jungle when other foods were unavailable and the subsequent effects were most nauseating. I wonder how many amblers of grass in Trafalgar Square on Sunday last suffered belly-ache on Monday? I certainly did and that was only by reading of their infantile ginnickery. — DWAN NUN, Dewar, London, S.W.16.

Times: Duff Hart-Davis's article on the Oxford Union Society saddens one who remembers it as it was. Our premier university — and that rather lesser one — are not what they were, I am afraid. — L. PADDON, Boston, Linco.

Insult: One paragraph in your feature "Students, Drugs and Discipline" calls for an apology. A woman is quoted as saying: "Pigs could keep themselves cleaner than some of these students." The pig is an extremely clean and intelligent animal. — MONICA PEARSON, London, N.10.

Look Out! It seems as if George Orwell's prophetic book, "1984", is to come true. For example, according to recent news, it seems that our cars will be driven by machines, taxed when using London roads, and worst of all there may be a law regulating the number of children per family. Shall we all wear uniforms as well? — J. SHAW, Leicester.

A break for the rest of Britain

IN his article "When the Last Train's Gone", Peter Clayton laments the passing of Crystal Palace as a choice for the new Transport Museum. He is still, unfortunately, living with the somewhat sad belief that "if it's useful, London must have it."

Everything, we know, has its day. Crystal Palace once held great charm, and with its magnificent organ and grounds drew the people in their thousands. Now, of course, people have their cars and television sets, and the greatness of Crystal Palace is no more.

As a Yorkshireman I am overjoyed that we are to get a large part of the collection from the Transport Museum. It will enrich an already very interesting railway collection, and this means that many more people than previously can enjoy the new additions.

For once this is a positive measure. London is full to the brim with everything one could ever want to see, visit, or study. It is high time the provinces were given their fair share of the social amenities of Britain.

This ought to be the first step amongst many: the establishment of separate centres well outside Greater London where the artistic and scientific amenities of the country can be enjoyed to the greatest benefit by most of the people.

I wonder how many "Crystal Palaces" there are in the capital, just waiting on aged reputations, ready to be shattered? — ANDREW SYKES, Greetland, Yorks.

Designing for a living

MANDRAKE'S corner on art college gloom only says what many of us in the business have felt for some time. He may, as the representative from J. Walter Thompson suggests, be rather over-optimistic in expecting students completing their graphic design courses to be capable of stepping straight into the midst of an advertising campaign and making top level contributions; but he has a point.

Three things need to be said. First, not only graphic design students apply for jobs in advertising agencies — many other categories including Fine Art students do so, too; it is unlikely that many of these have ever attempted to "ask himself who he's working for first before he thinks about how to make it pretty." Fine Art students are naturally only expected to express their own ideas, not put across someone else's.

Secondly, not all graphic students want jobs in agencies. This Department has kept records of all our leavers for the past six years and while very few indeed of those who complete their courses find undue difficulty in establishing themselves in appropriate work, it seems that far more students enter design groups than go into agencies. During the six years an average of 21 students per year completed their courses. Of these 10 entered design groups of various sorts; 31 entered agencies; 4 entered teaching at secondary or further education levels; 2 entered other business connected with their studies; 1 entered businesses unconnected with their studies; 1 the Department had no record of, or lost trace of.

Thirdly, some colleges are accepting students on to courses who have no hope of making any career in art or design and who ought to be doing something else. Unless entry can be made far more selective there will continue to be problems of this kind, and Mandrake is quite right to write about them. But to keep the record straight it should also be said that good design exists right enough for those with the personality and talent to hold them down. — JACK SLADE, Head of Department of Graphic Design, Newcastle upon Tyne Polytechnic.



Wisteria wise

FROM Sir Walter Howard I READ Fred Whitely's article "Hidden charm of wisteria" last Sunday with very great interest. There is, however, one point in planting a wisteria of which few people seem to have knowledge. Many years ago, an old friend of mine, who then lived at Puckrup Hall near Tewkesbury, showed me two wisterias growing up his house. The one, planted by himself about ten years previously had greatly exceeded in size the other which had been planted many years before.

My friend's advice was to dig a hole three feet deep and three feet square and then fill it with pig manure and plant the roots of the wisteria right in the middle of the manure. I know this suggestion breaks every rule of gardening, but it works. I have planted three wisterias in this way, with complete success. — WALTER HOWARD, Barford, Warwick.

Room service

TRUST the Americans to have neatly solved a problem upon which I have often pondered during my frequent business trips in this country — what to do when I am suddenly struck by pangs of hunger late in the evening whilst working in my hotel room.

I am faced with the alternative of ordering an expensive and over-elaborate meal in my room (always supposing that the hotel kitchen is still operational) or getting dressed and sneaking out to the nearest fish and chip shop. The difficulty then is managing to smuggle the odorous newspaper-wrapped parcel past the sooty receptionist or suspicious lift man.

The American answer of motel rooms with adjoining kitchenettes seems highly sensible — as Nigel Buxton discovered — and how useful for families on holiday with ravenous children always demanding bedtime snacks. British hotels, please take note. — W. M. JAMES, Worcester.

Right of way

MORE organisers of sponsored walks would use public foot and bridle paths if only they could find them. The Countryside Act 1968 required Highway Authorities to signpost their junctions with metalled roads and to waymark their courses where necessary. Progress is lamentable in many counties: in Dorset some 218 out of 258 parishes have no signpost at all, and the Highway Authority forbids volunteers to identify paths ends with the word "Footpath."

Even with a map the route can be lost across ploughed fields, through barbed wire and solid hedges, and across streams with broken or missing bridges. — RUTH COLYER, Hon. Sec., Ramblers' Association, Westex Area, Blandford, Dorset.

Kubla Khan country

By JULIET CLOUGH

THE Heartland by STUART LEGG. Secker & Warburg, £3.25. WHEN Marco Polo arrived at the court of Kubla Khan some 700 years ago, he found his host, grandson of the great Chinggis Khan, holding sway over a vast empire that stretched from the Yellow Sea to the Black, from the Himalayas almost to the Arctic Ocean. It was said that a girl with a pot of gold on her head could walk alone and unharmed from end to end of the Mongol lands — an area larger than all Africa.

The *Pax Mongolica*, soon to crumble into the vortex, across which China and Russia now confront each other, had been painfully welded, over 5,000 years, from the most disparate and bloodthirsty elements the stuff of Stuart Legg's vivid and well-documented *The Heartland*.

Out of the lonely steppes of central Asia, around 1500 B.C., swept the first horse archers, whose impact shattered



Fair cop

IT would be unreasonable to expect all country policemen to have such interesting lives as P.C. William, the subject of Ian Niall's "The Village Policeman," reviewed last week by Carol Bostock. Indeed, on retirement many years ago, our own village bobby said that one of the few highlights of his career had been his my son, under the clothes had been stolen from the clothes line at the far end of the kitchen garden.

Not only had he to take details of the vanished garments — which task made his already ruddy cheeks turn a deeper shade — but the theft necessitated his keeping a close, though fruitless, watch on all the other washing lines in the neighbourhood. — JOHN HIGGINS, Warwick.

Einstein's greatness

FROM Sir Peter Medawar and Albert Einstein was one of the greatest, wisest, and most human thinkers in history. At the same time he was one of the most modest and kindest of men, and full of humour and self-deception. He was what earlier ages called a Saint.

It does not behave a paper like yours to be dependent on a man and to belittle his status in a racy, flippant, and misinformed write-up, not even if the reviewer admits his lack of competence. A protest is needed from those to whom not only the wrestling of a great mind for truth, but all the great values of our civilisation, still have a meaning. — P. B. MEDAWAR, K. R. POPPER, Penn, Bucks.

Nigel Dennis writes: My only intention was to show that Einstein was indeed full of humour and self-deception. Thanks to this, his letters were never stuffy.

Horse laugh

THE reference by Mr. Bert Ross to the ventriloquist Coram (and Jerry) reminded me of the day I joined a pack-mule caravan in the Cornish Tenth (London) Div. in Salonica in 1917.

I was grooming a big, Argentine-bred mule (a Balkan harrier, as they were termed) and was working hard with curry comb and brush on its dusty, matted coat when it turned its head round (as the word of horses and mules) and said: "Come on, lad, put some elbow-grease into it."

When I recovered from the shock, I heard a chuckle behind me, and walking away from the scene was the officer in charge of evening stables and, perhaps, the greatest ventriloquist of all time — Arthur Prince (and Jim). I was not to find that out until later, however. — NORMAN GREEN, Hayling Island, Hants.

Kennel scandal

YOUR photograph last Sunday of the emaciated Bedlington terrier which died as the result of abominable neglect on the part of its breeders, despite the kind efforts of the Bodmin intensive care unit, must have touched the feelings of many readers.

I should like to express my own and my wife's appreciation of your bringing to notice in *The Sunday Telegraph* this sad case in particular, and the belief of the R.S.P.C.A. that "hundreds of dogs are suffering at scores of 'hole-in-the-wall' kennels throughout Britain."

It is high time that something is done towards Government investigation of all breeding kennels in the country. — A. A. WHIFFE, Pinner, Middx.

New motorway plans stir protest

By PADDY MCGARVEY

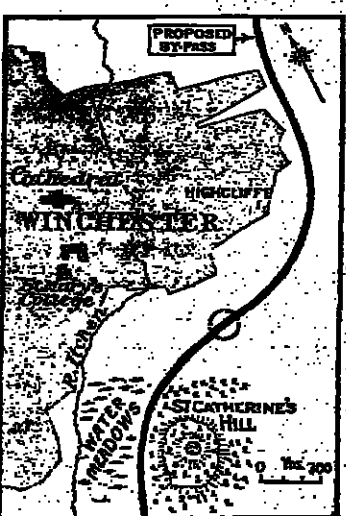
WINCHESTER, a prospering city ever since the Roman Emperors built roads in Britain, is bitterly divided — over the routing of a new motorway.

The Department of the Environment's route for the M3 London to Southampton motorway zeroes in on the eastern side of the city like a malevolent tangential spear.

No other provincial motorway has come so close to a major city and threatened such environmental damage, but the upsurge of local pride and prejudice which greeted a Ministry inquiry during a five-week inquiry was hopelessly divided. It welled up from 700 objectors, individuals and groups. A great deal of the prejudice was directed, within and without the city walls, at the city council and the rural authorities, particularly the former, for accepting the Department's preferred route "on the nod," a charge the council indignantly refuted in a subsequent debate.

Yet the council does seem to have accepted the route as a fait accompli, merely on the premise that it provides a relief road to the city without expense to the city. The fallacy in their thinking, say many of the objectors, is that they have also accepted two spurs from the motorway directly into the narrow streets of the town. It is not difficult to imagine what future summer Saturdays with tourists pouring down to the S.W. coast, and many stopping to see what is claimed locally anyway to be one of Europe's more historically important cities, a traffic jam being back-funnelled up on to the motorway, causing great hazard. The motorway would be that close, mere yards away from city streets.

Above and below Winchester, the motorway wreaks havoc with the loveliest pastoral landscape in England's South West.



The "preferred route" of the new M3, as shown here, approaches the town yards of Winchester's narrow and historic old streets.

Just to the north is the Ichen Valley, whose preservation society, formed for the fight, is trying to have the route pushed farther to the west at that point, while still entering the eastern side of the city, a move resisted with equal fervor by Kings Worthy parish council, whose homes it would devour.

This is it — a microcosm of the entire country, home of the green hills, King's Worthy would lose home, the Ichen Valley villages would lose home, but a pastoral landscape would be decimated.

Even the local insect population has been used by the conservationists in their fight. The *Wesley* was held that the Ichen Valley was a haven of insects stands at 1,300. The council blames the Kings Worthy parish council, who are "unconcerned."

"They're talking about preserving a head of butterflies," says a conservationist. "That's the argument that's being used to keep the route where it is."

WINCHESTER DIVIDED OVER ROUTE FOR THE M3

it ploughs through the Water Meadows on the south-eastern approaches of the city, dividing it from its most famed beauty spot, St Catherine's Hill, a great mound which rises with startling suddenness from the windway meadows, and symmetrically crowned on top with a beautiful plantation of trees.

The meadows and the hill, known as "hills" to generations of Winchester schoolboys, are much favoured as recreation areas by town and gown. Sixty-six scholars — scholarship boys — signed a petition against the motorway and one of them, Nigel McGilchrist, gave evidence. At 14, he was probably the youngest witness ever at a planning inquiry. He said he went to the meadows almost every day, and to the hills two or three times a week.

Curiously, the Winchester Water Meadows belong to a child; they are held in trusteeship for William Byng, the seven-year-old grandson of the Earl of Strathford.

His mother, Viscountess Enfield, candidly told the inquiry inspector that the motorway had divided many families, including her own. She isn't actually rowing with her son over it; rather with her husband.

"My husband would choose to preserve the Ichen Valley at all costs, whereas I feel that the subsequent deterioration in the quality of life for the people affected by the alternative route would be too high a price to pay."

In a sense the college was

divided against itself. Mr. Ruthven Hall, the Bursar, presenting the objection to the Water Meadows route, said they would object even more to a suggested route east of St Catherine's Hill.

"It would destroy an even greater landscape," he said.

Lady Enfield: "It has started a minor civil war in this area and the lack of unity among the objectors is disgraceful."

She feels that the protests should have been marshalled into one case to try to prove the whole of the motorway is a disaster to the city and its rural environs.

She said that hers was not the only family divided over the issue. Lord Northbrook, a member of the banking Baring family, proposed an alternative route, which did uncover some mistakes in Government calculations. But he was opposed by the Hon. John Baring, managing director of the bank, because the re-routing came too close to his front door.

From afar, the Wykehamists are watching, and protesting, too, in letters to the Press. Among them, Mr. Douglas Jay, who said: "Very little is known about the row outside Winchester, and it has drawn very little national attention. The town has a very good dual-carriageway by-pass along which you can motor at least 50 m.p.h. They don't need the motorway, or if they do they should run it well to the west of the city. There is plenty of open downland out there."

Plenty indeed. But a hint of this arose when the villages of Compton and Shawford put forward a westerly strategy without attempting to offer detailed plans. It brought in representatives of Lord Rank, to point out that it would sever his 14,000-acre estate plenty of room for severance, one might observe, but more seriously it would sever seven farms on the estate, and just as formidable an objection was entered for the Broadlands Discretionary Trust estates of the Mountbatten family.

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GARDENING

By Ivan Whitsey

SCIENCE ON THE SCENT

A PUFF of clean scientific air has been blown lately among the acrid clouds of battle that hang over the long-argued controversy as to whether old roses smell better than new ones. Dr. David Hessayon, scientist-managing director of the chemical firm that produces the Bio fertilisers, has hit on the truth, he believes, in the course of an inquiry aimed at producing a substance that would short-circuit the long and tedious processes by which pot pourri was made by traditional recipes. He announced the results of a three-year study last week.

When challenged on his assertion that the most highly-scented rose petals to use were those of the old gallica varieties, and the rose called Kazanlik, grown in Bulgaria for the star industry, he offered an interesting answer. I would have thought that, borrowing M. Pompidou's phrase of the week, the association might really be more sentimental than commercial. In the laboratory they have proved the reverse to be true.

I have grown many of these roses over enough seasons to make a reasonably fair assessment but, after sniffing them side by side with modern roses like Wendy Cussons, a winner of awards for its scent in several countries, and the self-proclaim-

ing Fragrant Cloud, I could not put my hand on my heart and say that the old roses were the more strongly scented, or even as well scented.

Dr. Hessayon did not disagree either. But what his investigations had uncovered was that it was a matter of endurance. The scent of the old roses, he had found, stays with the petals when they are dried to preserve them, but the new varieties lose their scent under the same treatment.

The first scientific study of the ancient craft of pot pourri-making, which began as a means of producing deodorants, albeit only marginally effective, but surviving today as a quaint conceit, has unravelled some more interesting facts with which to confront romance.

Flower petals do not necessarily hold their scent. All old roses, however complex their ingredients and tortuous the method of combining them, quite properly contain three essential groups of constituents.

The perfume of the flowers, plucked at whatever time of day or by whose hand, had to be fortified by the essential oils of other plants to disguise their own inadequacy. A favourite oil is bergamot, the zest of a particular type of orange.

Even their fragrance was transient and had to be fixed with another set of substances likeorris root. Then spices had to be added to invest the whole with a refreshing



The tree-peonies now in flower have a superb scent and could be used to start the pot pourri-making season, using a new processing substance.

stand by and see spells broken, declared last week had a first Elizabethan fragrance.

What about the moment for picking? Moonlight or dawn, sunshine or cloud, high noon or dead of night, are of no consequence, the doctor says. The petals just have to be picked when they are dry, whether they are mature or juvenile.

They must be spread out on sheets of newspaper until they have reached the consistency of cornflakes. This can be done at any time of year, starting perhaps with the daffodils, or even earlier with those deliciously-scented winter shrubs. When they have reached the breakfast cereal stage you put them in plastic lunch boxes until it is time to mix them and add the Hessayon laboratory potion.

One critic rallied at the doctor for shattering his dreams. But might we not wake to a new era of pot pourri-making, using scented flowers never heard of before? The doctor replied: We could start by drying the flowers of the viburnums now in flower, the tree-peonies—and some of the new roses, whose perfume deserves to be preserved to be relished another day.

There will be a rich distillation of these to be enjoyed when Chelsea Flower Show opens to the subscribing members of the Royal Horticultural Society on Tuesday and to the paying public on the following three days. All the principal rose growers will be showing new varieties. A new trend in these may be set by one from Japan, to be seen on Gregory's stand.

Called Nozomi—the English equivalent is apparently "Hope"—it is a trailing variety that can be used for ground covering. While this has pink flowers, we can look for bright colourings in the other new varieties, some with the scent that was first brought vividly to these in Fragrant Cloud. Progress to new colours in other flowers will be seen in the delphinium called Sunbeam.

Reflecting the home gardening of our time, the rock gardens will still be there, though on a much smaller scale. One of the formal gardens which has been laid out has been called "The Garden of Quietude".

he dances out of the way of the ripples while he watches for morsels of food washed shorewards by the surge.

Others have also left their signatures on the sand. A field mouse, straying from the sedges, has risked a quick exploring run before being frightened by the movement of the light-catching wavelets into leaping for the protection of its grass-root jungle of water-side plants.

A grey squirrel, more courageous, has inched his way across the smooth, silvery surface, and an old woman behind lace curtains, I wonder whether the surrounding, cone-laden conifers are to his liking.

Even an other, intent possibly on seeing the silver and pink of a browsing salmon or the flicker of a sea-bird's tail-fan, has left his marks—as, locally, they call his truly characteristic footprints. Only after he had investigated the whole stretch of beach did he take to the water.

NATURE TELL-TALE SANDS

Austin Hatton

WAVES are powerful agents of erosion. They exert tremendous pressures against the land. Over the deeps, they roll forward with an oscillating movement. But, approaching a shore, they drag the bottom, losing their freedom and their speed as they slowly become burdened with sediment.

It is then that they show white-tipped plumes. Hurling themselves against cliffs and into crevices, caves and hollows, they become gigantic wedges of destruction. Kelling beach, they create vacuums that break even supposedly impenetrable surfaces, only to rend them apart.

And then, gathering their plunder, waves race back with it towards the deeps from which they came. They leave behind wet, impressionable sand that retains records of the activities of local wild life. All beaches have similar origins, from the great, white

scimitars of oceans bays to this sparkling, little strip on the edge of Loch Coruallie beneath the steep, rocky slope leading up to Maoladh Creag nam Fithich.

The loch appears to be recovering from the shock of a winter storm, and its surface is as smooth as a mirror. Upon the confers of the Raven's Craig, while all heaven seemed to thunder overhead and sheets of rain and spray were flung in my eyes.

Now, in the warm, sunny, invincible calm, a lone sand-piper runs down the fresh surface of the sandy beach, leaving behind him a row of tiny tracks.

He stops at the end of the beach and teeters backwards and forwards, like a small boy finding the courage to take the first step into a pool of water. After the manner of sandpipers on virtually all the beaches in the world, this one follows the ebb and flow. His greenish legs twinkle as

he dances out of the way of the ripples while he watches for morsels of food washed shorewards by the surge.

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For all the dedication and bravery of the men who face all weathers to save lives at sea, Britain's rescue services are beset by a serious lack of coordination, says DUFF HART-DAVIS

Search and rescue muddle

SUDDENLY, from somewhere out in the North Sea, comes the call on the international distress frequency: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY. This is British Ship Nonsuch. Making water fast. Need immediate assistance."

The nearest G.P.O. coastal station answers: "British Ship Nonsuch, this is Humber Radio. I Roger your transmission. Report your call-sign and position."

Out goes the message to other ships and to the Coastguards. Another rescue operation is under way. Probably it will succeed, for everybody involved is individually efficient; but in a way it is a miracle that our search-and-rescue service works at all, or that it consists of disparate elements jumbled together in one tremendous muddle.

Last week a plan was announced by the Department of Trade and Industry for integrating the rescue services of all the countries bordering the Channel and the North Sea. In theory the idea is excellent. But the French, Belgians, Dutch, and Norwegians, our own rescue system must seem peculiarly British in its illogicality and lack of co-ordination.

Helicopter rescue of civilians, for example, is carried out by four organisations (the R.A.F., the Navy, the Coastguard, and the Civil Service), each of which is not officially supposed to make it. The Coastguard is run by a committee, the Civil Service, founded in 1824 and still entirely dependent on public generosity, which has no shore-based communications to keep in touch with its boats once they are launched. The Coastguard is a branch of the Civil Service, run by the Government, but, though in official charge of co-ordinating rescues, they have no authority over lifeboats or helicopters.

Coastguard call for help

In practice, all this is less than a jumble. The general pattern is that, once a distress call has been received, the Coastguards summon other ships, lifeboats, and helicopters. They think fit, and the different services normally work well together. All the same, the system has serious weaknesses and deficiencies.

The greatest anomaly is in the role of the R.A.F. Officially, the task of the helicopters is to rescue survivors from the sea, and to rescue survivors from the sea, and to rescue survivors from the sea.

The present arrangement is unsatisfactory on two counts. First, the helicopters are deployed in pairs round the coast, suit military rather than civilian needs, so that areas where no military flying takes place are left exposed.

Second, and still more serious, the aircraft which the R.A.F. are using for rescue work—Whirlwind, Sea King, and others—are not short, but their lifting capability is too small; they cannot fulfil even their service commitment: now that the R.A.F.'s Lightnings and Jaguars are supported by aircraft to sea that they are frequently well beyond the helicopters' range.

On the civilian front the R.A.F.

is regularly humiliated by the fact that it cannot answer distress calls from ships in the North Sea. A typical incident occurred on October 20 last year, when two ships, the Concordia and the Ocean Harvest, both radioed for help almost simultaneously from positions about 100 miles east of Aberdeen.

The Ocean Harvest's crew was eventually taken off by another vessel, but the Concordia needed immediate air assistance. Because the range was too great for the Whirlwinds, the R.A.F. had to call in the Royal Danish Air Force. Despite the terrible weather a Sea King helicopter immediately took off from Denmark, flew 200 miles to the stricken ship, winched up the entire crew of six, and ferried them another 100 miles to Leuchars, in Fife.

24-hour watch by R.A.F. crews

The R.A.F.'s frustration is made all the greater by the fact that its rescue crews are the most highly-skilled in the world—they have won the annual international search-and-rescue competition twice in the last three years. In Britain the crews maintain a 24-hour watch, and although they are supposed to be at 15-minute readiness, they are frequently airborne within two-and-a-half or three minutes of receiving a distress signal.

Shortage of modern equipment also plagues the second main arm of our rescue organisation—the Royal National Lifeboat Institution. Since the disaster off Fraserburgh in January, 1970, when the lifeboat capsized killing five out of six of her crew, the R.N.L.I. has been under heavy fire for its allegedly reactionary outlook and slowness to introduce new boats and ideas. Its critics have included several M.P.s, notably Mr. Roy Mason, who, as President of the Board of Trade, had responsibility under the Labour Government for safety at sea.

"The R.N.L.I.'s the weak link in our whole rescue system," he said to me. "The idea that you can tackle the operation with flag-days is ridiculously old-fashioned. The R.N.L.I. must have Government money."

But Government money is the last thing the R.N.L.I. wants. Having cherished its independence for nearly 150 years, it is determined to keep it, believing that its present method of operation is the best one possible.

Certainly much about it is old-fashioned. Apart from the professional coxswains, the crews are part-time volunteers. They are summoned into action by the firing of maroons—and this takes time. On the other hand, the volunteer system has many advantages, not least that of cheapness. It would be infinitely more expensive to have fully-paid crews permanently on stand-by.

The main brake on modernisation

is lack of money. The R.N.L.I.'s income (£2.2m. in 1970) has been rising steadily, but not as fast as its costs; and last year would have seen a large deficit had there not been what one official called "an extraordinary rally of support" after the Fraserburgh disaster.

Despite its financial difficulties, the R.N.L.I. has streamlined itself considerably to cope with the drastically changed pattern of rescues. Once, the majority of casualties were professional mariners; but the disappearance of much coastal traffic has combined with the immense expansion in recreational boating to produce the most frequent call now is for fast boats capable of picking up a handful of survivors, and to meet the need the R.N.L.I. has established a fleet of more than 100 "rescue" boats (I.R.B.s)—small, inflatable craft with a crew of two and a speed of more than 20 knots.

As the I.R.B.s come in, so the big boats go out. At the turn of the century there were 300. Five years ago there were 150. Today there are only 138, and further reductions will clearly have to be made.

This spring the R.N.L.I. announced a considerable reorganisation of its programme for renovating the big boat fleet, and it has high hopes of a new, 52-foot self-righting vessel with a speed of 18 knots. So far, only one prototype has been built, but this one, which cost about £60,000, could revolutionise the pattern of lifeboat stations by means of its speed, which is double that of most of the present craft.

Calls on the R.N.L.I. increase every year. In 1970 there were 1,215 distress calls, compared with 1,418 I.R.B. launches—both figures an all-time record—and 1,242 lives were saved. Demands on the Coastguards—the third element of the rescue system—are building up at a similar rate. In September 1970, the Coastguards took part in 2,973 rescue operations and saved 3,482 people—also a record.

Vital flaw of command

They have 127 main stations dotted round the coast, and from 48 of them a constant watch is kept by radio and visual means. Whenever an emergency develops, it is up to the watchman to initiate action. After this the Coastguards act as a communications centre, relaying information to and from ships, lifeboats, and helicopters. The words of their Chief Inspector, Lt. Cdr. John Douglas, they "act as the spider in the middle of the web."

In theory this sounds fine, and in nine cases out of 10 it is. But good co-operation at local level is sometimes spoiled by the vital flaw that nobody is in overall charge.

Absurd as it seems, two perfectly good control centres exist yet we do not officially recognise them. The joint-service Northern and Southern Rescue Co-ordination Centres, at Pitreavie, in Fife, and Mountbatten, Plymouth, are run by the R.A.F. with help from the Royal Navy. They are manned continuously, 24 hours a day, by highly skilled staff, and have the most advanced communications equipment, with aircraft, ships and civilian establishments in the area of the British Isles, but also with the countries bordering the North Sea and Channel. So efficient are the R.C.C.s in fact, that the British Coastguards automatically call on them whenever a major emergency develops.

Surely the first thing to do is to legitimise the present bastard arrangement and give the R.A.F. the official task of civilian rescue. As one senior officer at Pitreavie put it: "Since we're doing the job already, for God's sake let's be told that we're doing it, and that we're supposed to be doing it." The R.A.F. does not want authority over lifeboat men and the Coastguards. What it would like would be to have control over reports on procedures, to make sure that all relevant information reaches it as soon as possible.

Nerve-centre of network

Another easy improvement would be to install senior lifeboatmen and Coastguards in the two R.C.C.s. For each rescuer to have one of his own kin at the nerve-centre of the network, with instant access to every fact available, would be a great step forward.

Whatever happens, the R.A.F. urgently needs new aircraft for rescue work. The obvious replacement for the Whirlwinds is the Sea King, a version of the American Sikorsky 61 built under licence in Britain by Westlands expressly for anti-submarine warfare and search-and-rescue work. Twin engines give it a cruising speed of 140 m.p.h. (as opposed to the Whirlwind's 100) and an operational radius of 300 miles (compared with the Whirlwind's 90). It can lift 20 men besides the crew (the Whirlwind one, or sometimes two); it can hover over the sea at night, fly in almost any weather, and touch down on the water in an emergency.

The snag is the price: £500,000 for the basic aircraft, and another £100,000 for the search-and-rescue equipment. Aircraft will never replace boats completely; but the powerful third-generation helicopters now available are an entirely different proposition from the primitive, first-generation machines still in use.

What is needed, then, is a technical review of the rescue system as a whole. One can only hope that the Department of Trade and Industry will tackle the problem soon, and not wait until some really shocking tragedy goes into action.

Hiss the villains

TELEVISION PHILIP PURSER



Rex Harrison makes his first appearance in a TV play tonight in the title part of "Platonov", with Sian Phillips as Anna.

Look out for...

TODAY

5.50 (London I.T.V.): others on special occasions: it's a Long Way from the East. Survival special from Anglia (the one with Prince Philip) showed some white rhinos being taken to the reserves for their own safety. Now, their journey to Whipsnade, told and sung by bubbly Rolf Harris, is also on view at 5.15 (B.B.C. 1) in Rolf's Walkabout.

4.30 (B.B.C. 1): Monaco Grand Prix: the most confined, theatrical and festive of all motor races, possibly of all sporting industry occasions. But only the last few laps live, plus highlights to earlier stages. For a fuller account see Wheelbase (B.B.C. 2) on Tuesday at 8.50, which is also dealing with the topical hot potato of foreign car preferences.

8.15 (B.B.C. 1): Platonov: Rex Harrison's TV debut in Play of the Month adapted (by John Elliot) from early Chekhov and directed by Christopher Morahan. Afterwards comes a real range of alternatives: The Silver Collection (I.T.V., 10.15) has the Juneteque Helen Mirren in a modern romance by Susan Pless; five minutes later on B.B.C. 1, The Passionate Hunter is an Omnibus remount of same time; on B.B.C. 2, a season of repeats from this oddly successful costume series, commended to all who missed it before, on the strength, especially, of Iain Cuthbertson's towering performance as the buttery Casford.

TOMORROW

8.00 (B.B.C. 1): Panorama on the church. 9.20 (B.B.C. 2): Tastes of Foods to Come: Horizon chews its way through another scientific prospect—what if we could cure anyone to mortality—the threatened development of even more synthetic foodstuffs. Followed on the same channel (10.10) by Death's Head, 30-minute play of more than usual interest—the Nazi when they surrender their selves and their aims with the help of a secret disciplinary court. Campbell Black wrote it.

TUESDAY

9.20 (B.B.C. 1): Battleship Bismarck: three years on from the date of the events imagined in the play above, and the story of the pride of Hitler's Navy, hunted down and destroyed in a British operation that was nearer to a vendetta than a campaign. Ludovic Kennedy, who took part in it, wrote and narrates the epic. Other survivors taking part include Edmund Knight and the German officer who in previous action may have fired the shots that killed Ludo's father, Captain Kennedy, V.C. of the Ravahandi.

10.50 (I.T.V.): The Most Powerful Briton in America: Bernard Levin seeks out Clive Barnes, theatre critic of the New York Times and master-butchery of Broadway; but the title can only be short-lived—Barnes is becoming a naturalised United States citizen.

11.50 (I.T.V.): Living Architects: it is as if the previous Living Writers series deserves a better time than this opening subject is Eric Lyons, the Span man.

WEDNESDAY

8.0 (B.B.C. 1): The Good Old Days: a far cry from the watch this show when it is screened over there; quite a few Britons go along with its hearty bonhomie, too; this one has Arthur Askey.

11.15 (B.B.C. 1): Reflections of a Queen in Exile: ex-Queen Frederika of Greece has an audience of Cliff Michmore and tells him a thing or two.

THURSDAY

8.0 (B.B.C. 2): Times Remembered; and this little series (in duration, it is about 10 minutes) introduces someone who can almost claim to be the First of the Many: Joseph Clough, a 75-year-old Indian immigrant in 1906! Now he is 85. A deserved repeat.

9.20 (B.B.C. 1): The Man in the Sledge: Simon Gray contributes the last play in the present Play for Today season; back in the Autumn.

FRIDAY

8.0 (London I.T.V.): Derby Day: last year's, that is, filmed by the irrepressible if uneven Charlie Souters before he left for the B.B.C.

9.20 (B.B.C. 2): Ladyship's Fleamarket Company; the Montreux winner this year, said to be a dead punch of Monty Python for a laugh.

RADIO FRENCH LINE

By JOHN WOODFORDE

THE Common Market negotiations have given rise to some fascinating broadcasts about life on either side of the English Channel. Perhaps we shall have many more.

Twice Radio 4's Today magazine has come, in part, direct from Brussels, giving among other things interviews with British people living in Belgium. The French Radio service has spared no effort to enlighten its listeners about the British.

On Thursday its main programme, France Inter, came on the air with the English words "Good Morning" followed by a recording of the Beatles. To get the atmosphere right, it was stated, the studio staff in Paris had eaten "a typical English breakfast of marmalade, croissants, muffins and whisky".

France Inter (1,629 metres, long wave) interspersed its service with items about Britain and with British songs. M. Couve de Murville spoke of British national pride being greater than French pride; while the French claimed a monopoly of intelligence, the British claimed the lot. How many repeats there were, cheerfully presented, of Mr. Heath's tour de force in the French language I cannot say; what I can say is that they were clearly not put out because of a wish to raise a giggle.

Never can French listeners have heard so many English accents. Not, however, from Capt. Peter Townsend, a linguist able to speak with passion of the ways in which France and Britain were complementary. And Hardy Amies, questioned about dressing the Queen, brought out a neatly French phrase to the effect that her opinion was his command (though if he dared to make a suggestion, she accepted it). Then there were two M.P.s debating with aviable fluency. There was a little more from Mr. Heath's meeting with M. Pompidou behind the gay and jocular mood. It was Ascension Day and a public holiday when, as a French radio man put it to me, the people like something a little different.

pathised with the heroes' case, glowered with them at their faintheart union and was dismayed by the victimisation which according to Allen they subsequently suffered. I grew to like them all as individuals. But when they collected together, jeering and shouting slogans and drowning up solidarity literally with a drum, they became a crowd, too. And as empathy waned I began to grow restive with a line drawn so absolutely between right and wrong.

At the end a fast and vastest and most villainous villain of all raised his ugly head: the Industrial Relations Bill. Even the abortive action fought by our heroes would be impossible in future, said the off-screen voice. They'd never be able to afford the fines. Yes, but wasn't the heart of the trouble the fact that the workers were bitterly dissatisfied with the only organisation that was allowed to act for them? Whatever else it may do, for good or bad, the Bill will at least empower workers to do what the heroes of "The Rank and File" couldn't do: change their union if they don't like it.

PHILPOT'S wrestling promoter, who was also a participant in the Sinatra fellow, quoted the Sinatra song—

The wreckage shows I got the blows... No wreckage, few signs of blows, showed on the face of Sinatra's contemporary who, intrigued by a sudden elevation to favour in our popular music circles, came over to reward us with Perry Como in Person (B.B.C. 1). The skin was tanned (in both senses of the word), the cap of bristly hair only lightly touched with grey, the relaxed air now so impressive and quizzical as to be—almost, Comotose: a triumphant demonstration of the durability of the styles.

But it wasn't much of a show, more of a state visit really. Apart from occasional interruptions by a troupe of ungainly dancers it was Como solo, and nearly every song casually dispensed as if it were an old favourite of which you only had to hear the opening phrase to know the rest and the studio audience could murmur and clap to show they recognised it. Curiously, they made this noise most enthusiastically about "Without a Song," which surely was a Sinatra number?

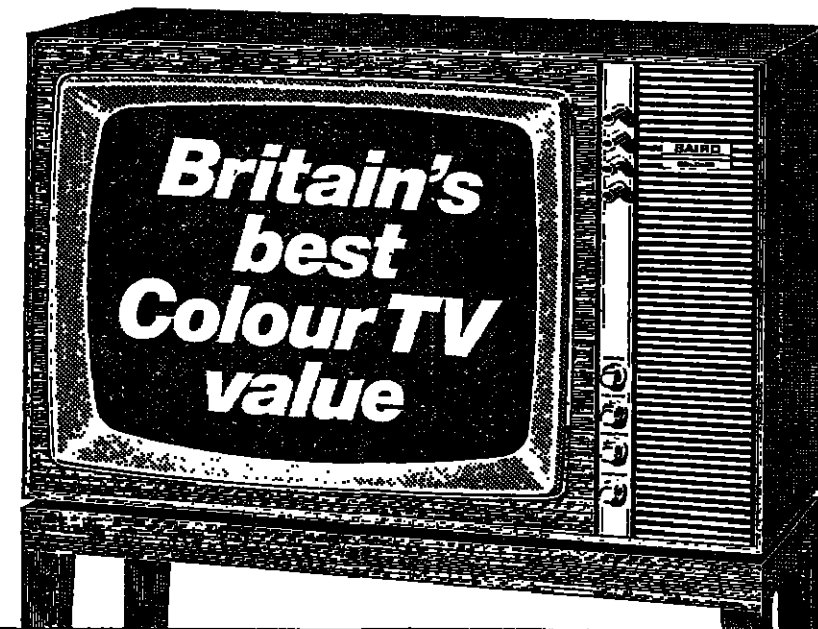
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Deirdre.

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MUSIC JOHN WARRACK

Photograph: ANTHONY CRICKMAY
Gary Chryst in the Joffrey Ballet's "The Clowns".

And on Thursday Peter Owen is publishing "The Uninhibited Byron," described as "an account by his nearest confusions by his Bernard Grebanier (1905-65). Mr. Grebanier thinks that "no one seems to have seen how cardinal an influence was his traumatic childhood, when he was child and that biographers have avoided the incestuous relationship with his sister—which seems to show he was not a real incestuous. These books I have. But he was involved with Byron that other authors tend only to talk about, and I had read some of the revealing novels, and also a manuscript autobiography and letters by Medora Leigh, said to be (and I believe herself to be) Byron's daughter as well as his niece.

nothing unusual in the concert." Well, if Indian programmes include pipes and drums from the Black Waters of the Andes, Scottish and the Brigadoos of Gurkhas; the Kukri Dancers; the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra with people dressed up as Russians and French soldiers in the 1812; and Patsy Clarke, then the imagination of what their unusual programmes are cannot remain unboogied.

One of a Hundred Pipers" at the Albert Hall, on June 14, is in aid of the Royal Philharmonic Trust and the Gurkha Welfare Appeal Fund. The latter may be interested in the latter than the former — he confesses some difficulty in telling one tune from another. The last time I met him was on top of mountain spruce, when he was plain Sir John —

Calligraphy is an art with a place for everyone, from monk and artist to housewife with 10 minutes' breathing space; it is an antidote to that restlessness of mind which is the curse of the age; a specific to lift a fraught, bored or chorebound day; and the Society of Scribes, whose 50th anniversary it celebrates, thrive on amateur membership and are eager to pass on their acquired knowledge.

Britain's toys are extremely popular with English-speaking collectors, starting as they do the building of the British Empire. They depict all the wars since 1893 when the family firm started business until about five years ago when it switched to plastic, and also wars in retrospect such as the American Civil War and the Napoleonic Wars. Britains faithfully reproduced the uniforms and war paraphernalia by following official records.

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INDEPENDENT OF ALL GROUPS

A FAIR WIND

UNDER the influence of the welcome and unaccustomed cordiality of the Paris meeting, it was tempting to suppose that Britain's long efforts to join the European Community were at last ended in every respect. The truth is perhaps a shade less exhilarating. Mr. Heath will have a major success to report to Parliament tomorrow but it will nevertheless be yet another progress report, not the final reckoning. The road ahead looks infinitely smoother than it did: the journey is not yet over.

Mr. Heath and M. Pompidou have achieved everything that could possibly have been expected of them. They have created the atmosphere of confidence and goodwill in which the negotiations at Luxembourg next month can make swift and positive progress. They have demonstrated that a new spirit of friendship and understanding exists between Britain and France. These are indeed impressive gains.

But Mr. Heath, who has all along pursued his European objective with a fixed and realistic determination, will not delude himself that they dispose of the difficulties altogether. He above all will recognise that the negotiations still to come will be hard going for the British representatives.

On such crucial questions as the role of sterling, the protection of New Zealand, the scale of British contributions to the European budget, the vexed issue of fishery rights—on all these and more, tough bargaining is inevitable. It is of immense value that the British and French leaders should have declared their joint conviction that agreement is

entirely possible; but the bargain has yet to be struck, for all that.

Moreover, just as a new flowering of Anglo-French amity cannot make these problems disappear overnight, neither can it instantly dissipate the fears and doubts which persist among a large part of the British public. Evidently Mr. Heath has convinced M. Pompidou that Britain is European in feeling and outlook. It may be even harder to convince Britain herself that this is the truth about her uncertain and hesitant state of mind.

Certainly no such feat of persuasion will be possible if, for example, the Six prove in the end to be ungenerous about New Zealand. It will not be enough for some imprecise promise that the interests of that country will be kept "at heart", such as Mr. Rippon found adequate in the case of the Commonwealth sugar producers. New Zealand and her friends here will expect something more positive, with figures and guarantees openly stated. M. Pompidou evidently reassured Mr. Heath on this issue, but the test still lies ahead.

To point to these obstacles is not to belittle the significance of the Paris meeting, which will certainly rank as an historic encounter. The great issue may well seem to have been settled, as Peregrine Worsthorne argues elsewhere on this page. Nevertheless much difficult work remains to be done, both in this country and across the negotiating table.

If the fair wind that came from Paris last week continues to blow, then everything is possible; and that is the true measure of the achievement of a memorable meeting of minds.

ONLY the most passionate anti-marketier will react to last week's meeting of minds in Paris, which lays down the red carpet for Britain's triumphant entry into Europe, with unqualified regret and disappointment.

Most sensible opponents are likely to be much more ambivalent: fearful of the one hand about what the two leaders have agreed, but also deeply relieved that they were not compelled, formally and solemnly, to proclaim their two countries' irreconcilably conflicting visions of the future of Europe. What a dreadful prospect it would have been if these two ancient nations had again found themselves locked in another round of sterile rivalry.

Perhaps Britain should never have tried to join the Community. The pursuit of separate destinies by mutual arrangement, right from the start, might have been in the interest of both them and us. But for the past 10 years Britain has been trying, first under the Tories, then under Labour, with the present attempt being undertaken by a British Prime Minister whose whole political life has been dedicated to this cause. In these circumstances, a further non by President Pompidou would have built Anglo-French hostility into a permanent feature of the Western world. So long as it was the whim of one great man, it could be regarded as a temporary aberration. Last week it was prevented from becoming an institutionalised fact of history.

So even those, like myself, whose political instincts make them suspicious of British membership, must surely feel relief at the cordial conclusion to the historic confrontation. The alternative had long since ceased to be co-operative and constructive discordance, a future in which Britain and the Six could work out their separate destinies within a context of mutual respect and goodwill.

This might have been possible once, if Mr. Macmillan at the outset had sought hard enough to bring it about instead of making the initial application for full membership, or if de Gaulle had enough imagination to work early enough in the same direction instead of contenting himself with a crushing rebuff, or even if Mr. Wilson had had second thoughts along these lines instead of renewing the application and there-

HEATH ON THE SIDE OF HISTORY

By PEREGRINE WORSTHORNE

by inviting another rebuff. But these now are mere ifs of history.

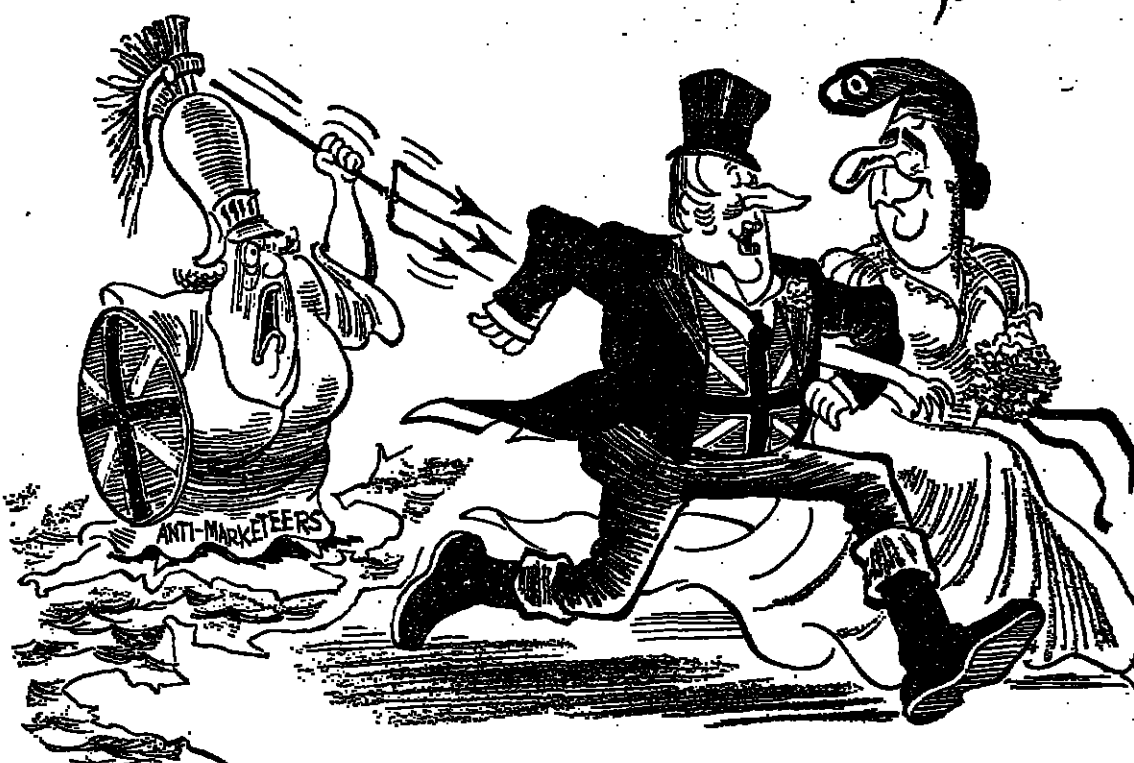
Given the facts as they are, nobody can possibly doubt that if Mr. Heath had once again travelled fruitlessly to Paris and had to return frustrated to London, the consequences would have been shattering to the unity of the Western world, recreating tensions and hostilities not only between Britain and the Community, and within the Community, since the five would have deeply resented the French action—but also between Western Europe and the United States, since divisions on this side of the Atlantic would inevitably

have involved America in making choices between the two camps which would eventually exacerbate her relations with both.

It is this knowledge that constitutes the magnet of doubt-eating away at the convictions of those on both sides of the Channel who oppose British entry—the knowledge that a point had been reached in Anglo-French relations from which there was no amicable turning back, no possibility of a polite agreement to disagree, no safe return. However sceptical the nationalists in France as much as in Britain may be about the advantages of entry, only the most purblind bigot can

have failed to recognise the fearful consequences of continued exclusion, or can now be anything but relieved at being rescued from it. Bitterness would have been unbounded, recrimination unrestricted. At least that has been avoided.

I believe the majority of the British people will cheer this outcome, and be right to do so. Of course this is not to say that a majority want to join the Community. All the polls make it clear that they do not, and no doubt will continue to do so in the months ahead. But they also make it clear that a majority believes that Britain is going to join.



The girl he left behind...

To the Point

Out of Contempt

MR. Davidson, Labour M.P. for Accrington, is to be congratulated on having obtained leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law of contempt in relation to tribunals of inquiry. As he said, the present law is vague and imprecise.

Once a tribunal has been set up, attempts can be made to prohibit further discussion on matters which have already received widespread Press and broadcasting coverage even if there have been completely new developments. Such an attempt was made, for instance, at the time of the Aberfan disaster inquiry, and was severely criticised in this newspaper.

In Mr. Davidson's words, his Bill "is not a lawyers' Bill" but one "of vital importance to those who want to see a more open society in this country". Of similar importance is the Franks Committee on the Official Secrets Act whose labours, we understand, are now getting under way. It is to be hoped that despite cautionary "noises off" they will not be unduly prolonged.

Up and Up

ANY lingering doubts about the reason for the Conservatives' poor showing in the local elections were surely ended by the cost of living figures published on Friday. These showed that the rise in prices between March and April was the biggest on record, and has amounted to five per cent in the first four months of this year.

Earlier, Mr. Barber claimed that there were signs that the rate of wage inflation was slowing down. A week ago Mr. Heath made a similar claim.

Unless future figures support this optimism, the outlook for both Government and country is grim.

Mountain of Babel

THOUGH there is nothing to be ashamed of in the failure of the 12-nation Everest expedition to push two Britons the hardest way up to the summit, there is plenty to reflect on.

As a special article in this newspaper a fortnight ago pointed out, the whole project was too polysyllabic, too dominated by mass media finance and too full of climbing prima donnas (including one French amazon) ever to have very rosy chances of success.

The lesson is that there are limits to how far the current supranational vogue can be usefully extended. What may seem all right on the green-baize table at Brussels is all wrong on the granite walls of the Himalayas.

More for Students

LAST week's £76 million rise in students' grants still leaves students with less spending power than they had six years ago. Nor could the level of grant ever be described as lavish: British students are not expected to work their way through college in the more leisurely manner they do abroad. Having said that, we must acknowledge that the rise is generous.

The climate—both in economic terms and in terms of public opinion towards them—is against a big hand-out for students at the moment. The National Union of Students, which has been praised

for its restraint during negotiations, appears to be pleased with the result.

It is right, however, to be upset that the Government has not been able to improve the situation for students doing Higher National Diplomas in technical colleges, whose grants remain at the discretion of local authorities. The cost of ending this discrimination would be cheap, and the necessary legislation would not be difficult.

Bull Market

THE gentlemen of the Stock Exchange have made themselves appear more fuddy-duddy than they really are by voting against the admission of women members.

In a social club, or any other private institution, the question of whether to exclude one sex is entirely a matter for the members' preference. But for a national institution such as the London Stock Exchange to shut its doors against women is, in the present social climate, frankly ridiculous.

The Stock Exchange Council recognised this, but was outvoted by a majority. What are all those virile brokers and jobbers afraid of?

How Needy?

PROSPECTIVE council house tenants are becoming so finicky that one house in three offered to them is rejected, whether because there is no central heating or no garage, or because the house is more than 10 years old, or the wallpaper is the wrong colour.

To the mass of private householders who subsidise them, council tenants will seem fortunate indeed. There are clearly occasions when the word "need" must be included among those expressions which, Hamptys Dumpty-like, mean whatever people want them to mean.

People, not blueprints

By T. E. UTLEY

PLANNERS who believe in their own omniscience and are contemptuous both of human freedom and of the limitations on human knowledge are plainly a menace. Planners who start from a humble recognition that all their assumptions are likely to prove false and who proceed not so much to plan as to suggest that others should do so, are, on the face of it, a more amiable and characteristically British phenomenon.

The Parliamentary Select Committee on Science and Technology, which reported on population last week, clearly comes in the second category. A summary (emphatically not a parody) of its conclusions could read something like this:

Most prophecies about population in the past have proved to be false; the last Royal Commission on the subject, which gave tongue in 1949, believed that Britain was imminently threatened by a serious decline in population and that the Government should devote itself to fostering fertility. Today it is clear (or at least as clear as any such speculation can be) that we are all in danger of being suffocated by a vast expansion of population.

True, the Department of Employment and Productivity does not seem to think that there will be any insuperable difficulty in finding jobs for this increased population; true, also, that the inaccuracy of forecasts about regional movements of population makes it extremely hard to ensure that adequate roads, housing, sewage, and so on, are provided at the right places and at the right time; again true, that

no proper studies have been made of the effect of population growth on pollution and that the available evidence on this point seems to amount to a vague feeling on the part of a number of people that the quality of their lives is being damaged by the vast numbers of their neighbours.

None of this, however, justifies complacency or fails to enjoin a sense of urgency. Obviously, the Committee concludes, it is necessary "to act 20 years in advance in order to influence a trend in population figures." No less obviously, it is necessary to establish forthwith a new Ministry to concern itself perpetually with population and to report continuously to the Prime Minister.

Let us be charitable: the Select Committee on Science and Technology was set up under Mr. Crossman's scheme for giving backbenchers a sense of participation in politics by inviting them to advise the Government on large topics. This therapy would hardly have been effective had the committee members been encouraged to arrive simply at the conclusion that population movements are unpredictable and that there is no sense at all in developing 20-year plans to meet their impact.

If the Committee's members have come away with a real sense of fulfilment, with a conviction that, although only M.P.s, they are really in touch with current realities and that they can hold their own with the most advanced of sociologists, what harm has been done? After all, they have not recommended mass castration or compulsory abortion or sterilisation. The limit of their own fertility is represented by the familiar suggestion that a new Ministry should be set up and a

rather trifling burden added to the work of the Prime Minister.

The truth, shrewdly implied by Mr. Crossman, in evidence before the Committee, is that if a major population explosion is threatened there is nothing tolerable or politically practicable which a British Government can do to stop it.

Direct legislative interferences with one of the most intimate of all human decisions are plainly out. Even public propaganda in favour of birth control has, and ought to have, its limits in a community, a substantial minority of whose members still regard contraception as being subject to essentially the same theological objections as murder. As for indirect methods, what would be thought of a Government which abolished family allowances or completely withdrew the subsidy for school meals expressly for the purpose of discouraging reproduction? It would be exposed to at least as much fierce denunciation as Malthus was for preaching the economic need for sexual abstinence to the poor.

Planning, however, does not become harmless merely by virtue of failing to achieve its objects. The real peril of this grotesque assumption that it is possible to determine the ideal size of the population, to ensure that it is achieved and maintained, that it is properly distributed and that adequate resources are available to sustain it, is more subtle in character. The price of this kind of vanity is a gradual deadening of all those forces which prompt men, left to themselves and not constantly exhorted by politicians and bureaucrats, to adjust themselves

to their environment and their environment to themselves.

For example, in a community where land and houses were sold at their market prices, where roads were paid for by those who used them rather than by society at large, there would be economic incentives and to spare for avoiding over-crowding. In a community in which parents were held to be primarily responsible for the education and health of their offspring, there would even be deterrents to irresponsible breeding.

British-style planning does not produce tyranny. It merely destroys the delicate mechanism of self-adjustment by which society lives and grows. The idea of a Ministry of Population offering a stream of politically impracticable suggestions based on admittedly speculative predictions to a celibate Prime Minister is merely funny; but the homage which it implies to the notion of a planned society is more ominous.

Unofficer-like chaps on campus

By NICHOLAS BAGNALL

"I PRAY you," said the well-known drunken character in "Macbeth," "remember the porter." One member of that long-suffering profession unlikely to be forgotten is Mr. Walter Tunaley, head porter at the University of East Anglia. Last week he spoke up about students who lay in bed by day and "roamed around like a pack of wolves" by night.

The big difference between him and his colleague in "Macbeth" is that Mr. Tunaley was undeniably sober. Apart from that, both appear to have had the understandable delusion that they were in hell.

How well one can sympathise. More than a quarter of a century in the Army, where you can still say to a man "Go" and he goes, is a poor preparation for campus life. It's not just a question of how the troops wear their hair, or even of their odd choice of uniform, though current student fashion is a clear enough clue to the sad difference between the military and the militants. Nor is it simply their reluctance to turn up on parade in the morning or to kip down at lights-out. It all goes very much deeper than that.

Years ago at the pre-war, ancient universities a porter was willing to put up with all sorts of louches going on among the undergraduates. The English county families, as Evelyn Waugh realised, needed their ration of broken glass. Later some of the young gentlemen turned up at Officer Cadet Training Units, or O.C.T.U.s, where N.C.O.s very like Mr. Tunaley had the pleasure of getting their own back by shouting their lungs out at them on the barrack square, all in a good and mutually-understood cause. The young gentlemen were mostly very good materials, even if their habits were not necessarily those of a warrant officer.

The modern student, on the other hand, does not want to be one of the commissioned-officer class. The very idea makes him intensely unhappy. Reflective students at East Anglia seem to spend much of their time complaining how dreadfully middle-class the place is. Tell such a man that he is a privileged person, and he will do his best to demonstrate—literally if necessary—that he is nothing of the sort.

He just wants to be like every-

one else—like the dons, for instance, but also like the porters. (The radical view is that universities should be run by a general assembly of everyone, including the porters. So far, the porters have not been very enthusiastic.)

Of course Mr. Tunaley is right. It is true that being a student on a modern university campus, even if some of it has been designed by a prima-donna architect like Denys Lasdun, is by no means as glamorous as outsiders might think. It is years away from the world of gyms and scouts clearing up the tea-things in college rooms, and in some ways it can be positively sordid. One can understand why an older generation should nevertheless feel impatient with a younger generation seem intent on making it more sordid still.

In some ways this is a point at which the generation gap is seen at its widest. The only thing which enabled university porters in the old days to look at students with a more or less tolerant eye was a sense of noblesse oblige. In my grandmother's day, they used to say: "If you're a lady you can do

anything"; a remark now noted only in the pages of novelists like Angela Thirkell. It's all over now.

The latter-day student cannot be anything but a terrible let-down for a porter with 26 years in the Army, particularly if most of those years have been spent at Sandhurst, which has always had a rather different attitude towards boisterous youth from that of your liberal vice-chancellor.

Recent horseplay at East Anglia with the fire-extinguishers, which are always being discharged at people who are not on fire or even smoking, is in the old tradition, and one suspects that it would have been quite acceptable—if the tradition itself had still been there. But of course it isn't.

Finally, Mr. Tunaley's sense of outrage is sharpened—one might almost say caused—by the fact that he himself is one of the people who are paying for all this. Using fire-extinguishers as fire-arms, breaking windows, getting drunk, and now the taking of drugs, on private money is one thing. Doing the same things on the rates is entirely another.

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CLOSE-UP

AFTER 10 years of frustrating endeavour by many negotiators, it finally took Edward Heath only 12 hours of talk with President Pompidou in the yellow "Empire style" Presidential office in the Elysée Palace to achieve what appears to be a great stride towards Britain's entry into Europe.

But the next fortnight of negotiations with the Six in Luxembourg will show whether the fine words and glowing sentiments of Mr. Heath's trip to Paris have really succeeded in establishing the ultimate breakthrough for Britain in her campaign to get into the Common Market.

Tomorrow the scene shifts to Westminster, where the Prime Minister will confront those on both sides of the House who may be inclined to question the reality of his achievements, and his success in safeguarding British interests.

There certainly cannot be any doubt about the warmth of the relationship that Pompidou and Heath established.

They spent the 12 hours accompanied only by their translators in the most detailed and comprehensive review of Europe and its future shape that has probably ever been carried out by one or two men of the baffle stare of the official photograph of the late President de Gaulle.

For all the talk there has been about the importance of the Community as a whole making the decision on British entry, the reality of political power in Europe was demonstrated here in Paris. The British Government well knew that until the barbed wire of French defences had been torn down it was unthinkable that a way into Europe could ever be opened for Britain. The two Harolds, Macmillan and Wilson, had each in their different ways tried and failed. Both fell before de Gaulle.

By Friday night, however, Mr. Heath and Pompidou, both sat beaming under the glare of television lights of the gilded and grand Salle des Fêtes in the Presidential Palace both uttering phrases of "total agreement".

Edward Heath had arrived at Orly Airport on Wednesday evening in a white Executive Hawker Siddeley jet with three aims in mind: to sort out with President Pompidou the future political shape of Europe; to examine the progress of the long drawn out Brussels negotiations; and to try to reach a meeting of minds on long-term issues such as the future of sterling and European defence policy. The men had not been suspicious. On television on Monday, Mr. Pompidou had made some distinctly Gaullist noises... the future of the French language... the Europeanism of Britain.

But from the moment Mr. Heath set foot on French soil the French showed they were anxious to talk, and the demonstration of their desire to please. At Orly Airport the French Premier welcomed our man to the soil of Europe "which is your continent as well".

From then on, the Prime Minister was given the real head of state treatment. Even the driven in which he was driven into the centre of Paris had two large flags on it, one an emerald Union Jack. For the first time in living memory the French Press produced headlines in English saying "welcome" and on Friday France Soir came out with a lead story, "Pompidou-leath smiling day".

Despite French insistence on the importance of maintaining French as the official working language of the Common Market, the first thing that the three official spokesmen, Denis Audouin, had to tell the assembled journalists was that there was "an blackout" on all information about the negotiations.

Heath's only attempt at peaking in French came on his arrival at Orly. Carefully reading from a prepared text he stumbled into a strong Anglo-axon pronunciation of French.



HEATH WITH POMPIDOU: Three alone in a room

One great stride to Europe

RONALD PAYNE & IAN WALLER report from Paris

One or two Gallic listeners asserted that they could not understand what he was saying, but though he went slowly, he spoke precisely, and came to grief over only one or two more difficult words.

Pompidou himself is no English scholar and carefully stuck throughout to his native tongue. In the British Embassy, an elegant building "liberated" by the Duke of Wellington after the Napoleonic wars, Ambassador Christopher Soames who, like Edward Heath, has devoted much of his political career to the cause of European unity, sat waiting. It was he who had prepared the way with patient diplomacy for this grand meeting.

He must have remembered when he made his way to the Elysée for his now famous interview with General de Gaulle in 1968. The General then suggested that France and Britain should come together to shape and order the future of Europe. The most influential French commentators last week looked back to that meeting, and suggested that it had set in train the process now culminating in this week. This meeting had failed twice. But he seemed confident this time.

But the success of the Paris talks was assured by the careful preparation which had been made over the last few weeks. Both Mr. Heath and Mr. Pompidou knew exactly what they wanted to say to each other and therefore were able to concentrate on the true themes of agreement.

In fact, the summit was a highly professional display of quiet diplomacy with the fanfare left outside the conference room. When the meeting ended, it looked like the greatest diplomatic success achieved by the two countries for many decades.

During the Heath-Pompidou working sessions in the Elysée office, the President insisted that they should sit at a small, round table for their talks.

Mr. Heath greatly appreciated this gesture for it meant that the President was not confronting him across an impenetrable presidential desk. That is how the General used to play it. Mr. Pompidou, the bushy-browed Auvergnat peasant

who became President, is still trying to slip quietly out of the straitjacket mantle of the prophet he inherited from de Gaulle. But he made it clear that the spirit of Gaullism still lives when he spoke in two interviews.

Here again he stressed the importance of the French language. He expected Britain to bring proof of her European intentions and to put Mr. Heath through a kind of colloquial European manhood test.

This the Prime Minister succeeded in passing. Figuratively, the influential French newspaper, described him authoritatively as "an ardent and sincere European".

Relations between Britain

and France have not been closer since William I took over England in 1066. It is not a renewal of the 100-year-old *entente cordiale*, for as French politicians readily point out, that alliance was aimed like a pistol at the Germany of Kaiser Wilhelm II and Hitler. And now, the new and special relationship between neighbours is designed to include Western Germany.

But it is not entirely altruistic: the Pompidou régime, shaken perhaps by this month's currency crisis, wants Britain as the only possible counterbalance to the growing economic and political might of West Germany.

The recent European currency crisis demonstrated in a practical way that French domination of the Six was no longer the secure fact that de Gaulle had created. Mr. Heath, for his part, believes that such crises can satisfactorily be used as springboards to advance the cause of European unity—a point he doubtless made to the President.

Heath accepted the French view that Europe should con-

sist of a group of nations working together in the common interest. But, as the President emphasised, each nation would maintain its own individuality and identity. Here, at least, British and French interests can be seen running along parallel lines. The federalism that inspired the early Europeans was effectively killed.

Mr. Heath and the President went down to specific questions like New Zealand and the role and future of sterling. Afterwards it was said that they "discussed matters in considerable detail".

But because the two men were alone except for their translators for so many hours no one can say how much detail they really discussed nor how much practical agreement they did, in fact, reach. It was really all a question of atmosphere and goodwill.

At 7 p.m. on Friday the President and the Prime Minister entered the Salle des Fêtes for the final Press conference. President Pompidou spoke first, simply and with some emotion.

You could feel power and optimism exuding from both Mr. Heath and the President. A glowing President Pompidou declared: "Many people believed that Great Britain was not European and wanted to enter the Community in order to destroy it. Many people thought that France was ready to use every device to veto British entry."

Turning to Mr. Heath under the glare of the high beams, he said: "You see before you tonight two men who are convinced of the contrary." Mr. Heath beamed his acquiescence. It was the end of the blackout. The talks were going to end at lunchtime with a meal given by the Prime Minister in our Embassy. However, the two men decided that they needed more time and another late afternoon session, and Mr. Heath had to abandon his plans to join his yacht for sailing in a race.

Mr. Heath made the final summing-up of the talks. He declared robustly: "These are the beliefs which I am now convinced, after these talks with you, that I must put into the Commission this great enterprise."

For Edward Heath it was a climax of those ten years of devoted attention to the cause of Europe.

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Only one member of the commission approached Lord Longford "on the blue" as he put it. She is Mrs. Sara Binney, 27, a London housewife who has never met Lord Longford.

She wrote to him when she heard he was looking into pornography and he wrote back asking her to telephone him. When she did, he invited her to join the commission. He was impressed by her views.

Since the Lords debate, Lord Longford has been swamped by letters of support. One letter from two doctors described how they had been treating a young man of 17 for psychiatric problems.

Helped by the Mental Welfare Officer, his employers, and his priest, the youth managed to retain his hold on sanity until he visited a local cinema showing sex films. He returned home, rushed round in a frenzy and then went out and sexually assaulted a girl of five.

The 47 members of the commission are: THE LAW: Professor Norman Anderson, Lord Justice Edmund Davies, Lord Pritchard.

CLERGY: The Archbishop of York, Dr. G. R. Beasley-Murray, The Right Revd. Christopher Butler, The Reverend Father Corbally, The Revd. Canon Sydney Hall Evans, The Bishop of Stepney, Rabbi Louis Jacobs, Lord Soper, The Bishop of Leicester.

MEDICINE & PSYCHIATRY: Dr. Ian Ramsay, Dr. J. J. Domigan, Dr. Stanley Ellison, Mrs. Mary Miles, Dr. Christine Saville.

INDUSTRY & PUBLIC SERVICE: Sir Ian Brown, Sir Fredrick Catherwood, Lord Douglas, Lord Dufferin, Lord Longford, Lady Masham, Lord Shawcross, Lord Tootill, Lord Tully, The Hon. Patrick Wills.

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47 AGAINST PORN

By GERARD KEMP

LORD LONGFORD'S commission of inquiry into pornography, which meets for the first time on Tuesday, has been launched with little financial backing. All 47 members will be paying their own expenses during the year-long investigation.

An anonymous donor is paying for the upkeep of the commission's office at 42a, Museum Street, Bloomsbury. "I cannot really disclose the name of the donor," Lord Longford said last week. "All I know is that I'm not a rich man and I certainly could not finance the thing out of my own pocket."

Although Lord Longford hates to admit it, the success of the whole project hinges to some extent on voluntary donations which are expected to start coming in this week. This money will be used for research and possibly to send a commission member over to Denmark "to look at things there."

In the space of three weeks it's rather remarkable to have got this number of people together," Lord Longford says. "I didn't really begin to get down to names until I'd recovered from the Lords debate on pornography at the end of April."

"Before the debate I had approached Lord Soper, Mrs. Tiney, the ex-President of the National Council of Women, and Professor Norman Anderson, of the Institute of Legal Studies where we will hold our first meeting."

Conspicuous by her absence from the commission — "It's more of a research study group" — is Mrs. Mary Whitehouse, the "clever" TV campaigner. She is a good friend of Lord Longford, and helped him pick some of his team, but they both decided that her name on the list "would make it look as if the inquiry had already made up its mind."

The commission is to split up into five sub-committees:

1. Books, newspapers and magazines
2. Mass communications
3. Theatre and films
4. Advertising
5. Sex education.

The purpose of the inquiry is



SARA BINNEY: The housewife who wrote in.

"to see what means of tackling the problem of pornography would command general support", and to bring "practical proposals before the general public, the Government, local authorities and others directly concerned."

Lord Longford is conscious of critics who point to his "Catholic upbringing" as affecting his views on pornography. In fact, the Labour peer was converted to Roman Catholicism at 34. Only nine of the 47 members are R.C.s.

Most members joined the commission as a result of personal contact with Lord Longford or his friends. The Bishop of Stepney, The Rt. Rev. Trevor Huddleston, who knew Lord Longford at Oxford, has been in touch over the years through their common interest in penal reform. When Lord Longford became a Knight of the Garter last month, the bishop wrote congratulating him only for Lord Longford to write back inviting him to join the inquiry.

"I was particularly upset by the vicious attack on Lord Longford by Crossman in the New Statesman the other week," the bishop said. "The piece was headed 'Full Frontal Hypocrisy' and was an attack on Longford as a hypocrite."

"Nothing could be less true and for a man who has been in the same Cabinet with me it was very bad. Pornography is a tricky area and needs a lot of researching. I can see that fashions change, and what

is pornography in one generation is not in another."

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How the Queen beat inflation

By PETER GILL

THE QUEEN, who on Wednesday formally asked her "faithful Commons" to increase payments to the Royal Family under the Civil List, has kept abreast of the inflationary spiral in at least one important quarter — by investing in that booming commodity, real estate.

For although the Civil List itself was pegged at £475,000 a year at the beginning of the reign, those adroit administrators of the Duchy of Lancaster, the Queen's principal money-earning property, have achieved a modest commercial miracle on her behalf. In 1952, the Duchy's estates of around 50,000 acres with some 250 tenants earned her about £100,000; last year the figure was not far short of £300,000.

Part of that increase has been achieved — naturally enough — by larger rentals on the Duchy's farms in Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire, Staffordshire and Northamptonshire. For the rest, the Duchy's tiny London staff of 15 (including two telephone switchboard girls) has looked to reinvesting that income in commercial property in London and the industrial Midlands.

The Duchy of Lancaster has been separately administered under the Crown ever since the third Duke of Lancaster succeeded to the throne as Henry VI in 1399. Its very independence from the rest of the Crown lands ensured that it was not traded by George III for a fixed Civil List of £800,000 in 1760.

Its income is now paid direct into the Queen's Privy Purse. To this Parliament adds a further £60,000 out of its overall allocation of £475,000 on the Civil List. Thus the humble subject and reporter is able to estimate that the Privy Purse had some £350,000 in it last year, an increase of more than 200 per cent. during the reign.

There are substantial payments to be made from the Privy Purse, not least during the last six months or so when it has had to make good the deficit sustained on the Royal budget as a whole.

Its regular expenses start with the two privately owned Royal residences of Sandringham and Balmoral. Sandringham, which used to fulfil the

role of Royal shooting lodge, is now succumbing to commercial farm management. But its profits under this new régime are certainly not excessive. Balmoral, the Royal Family's Scottish home, performs no discernible commercial purpose, and has to be maintained almost entirely from the Privy Purse.

Payment of the Queen's household staff of 319 is looked after under a separate Civil List allocation of £185,000. But certain expenses are borne by the Privy Purse. They include the pensions of those members of the Royal staff who retired before 1932 when the Government took over this responsibility; some of these Royal pensioners retired as long ago as 1920. The Privy Purse also deals with staff welfare—housing subsidies, the provision of television rooms in Buckingham Palace and so on.

The Queen's clothes, an item of expenditure far larger than for any ordinary lady of fashion,

to her that she should rigidly separate her private expenses from her public expenditure. The gesture may even have a message for Mr. William Hamilton, the anti-monarchist M.P. who is to sit on the Select Committee reviewing the Civil List: that he should be precluded from looking into the Queen's private affairs.

Mr. Hamilton's concern, and that of some other M.P.s, is to examine all the Queen's finances; he knows, for instance, that the Privy Purse is not half as privy as its name suggests. Substantial items of the Queen's income are not even delved into by Lord Tryon, Keeper of the Privy Purse and Treasurer to the Queen, but are a matter for more private consultations between herself and her bankers, Coutts in the Strand, and other investment advisers.

Very little is known of the Queen's private fortune. Lady Longford, admittedly, records in her biography of Queen Victoria that one worthy gentleman, quite unknown to the Queen, left £250,000 to her. With careful husbanding by Coutts, that must be worth something today.

Guesses at the total, usually around the £60 million mark, are made whenever Royal finance is scrutinised from the outside. The Queen's art collection is undoubtedly worth millions of pounds. But it is hardly a realisable asset in that it has to be handed on to her heir. It even costs money to maintain. The same goes for the Royal stamp collection and the Royal jewellery.

Our monarchy is nevertheless at the top of the league of European Royal spenders. Queen Juliana of the Netherlands is reputedly the richest monarch of them all, but here again wealth does not necessarily mean a huge income. Her Civil List for personal expenditure from the Dutch Government has just been cut to £86,000 a year. There is no exact parallel on the Continent to the Queen's Duchy of Lancaster. But the Swedish Crown earns £24,000 a year in exchange for a 18th century King having sold the island of Guadeloupe, in the West Indies, to pay off his country's debts. This payment has to be continued even if Sweden becomes a Republic.

The last of Royal spenders are the Norwegians whose dynasty was established only in 1905. They have had little time to accumulate vast wealth, and the King's annual allowance, which has to sustain some of the costs borne elsewhere by Governments, amounts to a miserly £140,000. That sort of money is won most weeks on the pools.



Mr. WILLIAM HAMILTON: A warning from the palace?

are paid for from the Privy Purse. So, too, is the acquisition of art works.

The Queen and Prince Philip have, for instance, made a special point of redecorating a room at Windsor Castle, and hanging in it paintings that are representative of the artistic achievements of the present reign.

With these expenses in mind, one paragraph in the Queen's message to the Commons on Wednesday may have come as a surprise. She told Parliament that she was "content to forgo" the contribution of £60,000 that the Government makes to the Privy Purse. The reason for this gesture was not simply that the Privy Purse is doing quite well enough without Parliament's help.

Only one interpretation fits the facts. And that is that the Queen's advisers, reacting to a climate of opinion that is increasingly sceptical of the value of the monarchy, have suggested

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ED 118 (BASIC CAPITAL PLEASE)

Christian Aid marching on

By EVELYN COX

CHRISTIAN AID, already hard on the heels of Oxfam as the largest private overseas aid organisation in Britain, set out last week to become number one. The organisers of Christian Aid Week, which ended yesterday, hoped to raise £1,500,000—and it is likely that they succeeded.

From Ulster in the Shetlands to St. Ives in Cornwall an army of 300,000 collectors has been knocking on the doors of 80 per cent. of the homes in Britain. In London's Gloucester Road the linking of a barrel organ, rattle of collecting tins and a trail of young people with sandwich boards added a carnival touch to the rush hour. Most people paid up willingly.

The same heady enthusiasm was shown elsewhere. In Liverpool an 18-year-old schoolboy has been fasting on bread and water for a week despite the fact that his A-levels start on Thursday. In Edinburgh, Scouts and Sunday-school pupils have had a sponsored graveyard clean-up.

Fourteen people on the Isle of Three, Argyll, are slimming—and earning between 1p and 2p for every pound they lose. Between them Christian Aid's 2,000 local committees have organised hundreds of sponsored walks, barbecues, dances, coffee mornings and bring-and-buy sales.

Altogether about half Christian Aid's income is collected during the week; most of the rest comes from an annual collection in churches. With total receipts of £2,848,000 last year Christian Aid was only just behind Oxfam's total of £2,800,000 and this year it confidently predicts that it will be 20 per cent. better off. Oxfam estimates that its income will be roughly the same.

But money is not the only benefit of Christian Aid Week. It is also an important element in church unity as people of every denomination take part. "It's a marvellous occasion for the churches," Mrs. Vera Osmond, the organiser for Pezance told Close-Up. "There are services at all the different churches at which every denomination is welcome."

Christian Aid is not, in fact, connected with any particular

church but is the service arm of the ecumenical British Council of Churches.

Its work is similar to Oxfam's but it has no field directors administering projects overseas. Instead Christian Aid works through the churches on the spot and through the World Council of Churches. It also makes an annual grant to the World Council towards its running costs but has not contributed to any of its controversial gifts to the Fellowship and other black African freedom organisations. "We have not supported them," said a spokesman, "not necessarily because we don't believe in them but because we weren't asked."

At a time when the Church itself is losing support in Britain it seems surprising that a Christian organisation which started in a small way helping refugees in Europe should be so successful. The director of Christian Aid, Rev. Alan Booth, believes that the Church of Christianity to people who are not interested in the established church. "A lot of people think God is dead or something but they support Christian ideals."

ECONOMIC OPINION

By PATRICK HUTBER

Common Market issues... Unemployment trends... What Lord Butler saw... ICI gremlins

WHAT can usefully be said about the Common Market negotiations at this stage? Surely the main point is that both the argument and the negotiations have moved right off the economic plane.

The economic benefits are largely unquantifiable—access to a much larger home market and hope of a shot in the arm for British and British industry. The economic detriments are largely unquantifiable, too, in spite of the valued efforts of so many anti-marketiers.

The discussions between Mr. Heath and Mr. Pompidou though some of them may have been on economic topics have not been about economics. Each has been concerned with discovering how the other viewed the future of Europe and what the other thought about his prospective partner. Mr. Heath has been

concerned to reassure himself that we were genuinely wanted in the Community. Mr. Pompidou has been concerned to assure himself that we were prepared to be "good Europeans"—regardless of the fact that by any objective standards the French have acted as extremely bad Europeans throughout the history of the Common Market.

I regard the terms on sugar, the offer of association plus renegotiation in 1974, as very good for the Commonwealth producers and the one great issue which remains, the treatment of New Zealand, is to do with ethics not with economics. The point is simple. We are entitled to make any sacrifices which we regard as necessary to provide it is to be making the sacrifice. We are not entitled to gain an advantage by making sacrifices at the expense of a small country a long way away. That was the point which Mr. Heath is making. It cannot happen again. For

elements in tariff protection. The first is based on a general control of your own market: to abandon all tariffs and to embrace free trade tomorrow would result in the British market being flooded with foreign goods and our import bill rocketing to unbearable levels. The second element is to prevent temporary gluts in one country leading to unfair competition in another. Quotas, based on quantity, are one weapon used to prevent this, as well as anti-dumping, or countervailing duties, which prevent foreign producers from selling at below the real cost of manufacture.

The absent ingredient in Mr. Davies's policy is reciprocity: if he cuts tariffs it will be for purely domestic economic reasons rather than a gesture towards the principles of Cobden and Bright.

Indeed, from the Minister's public comments on the motor industry it is clear that there is a punitive element in the Government's thinking on this problem. The motor manufacturers have stepped badly out of line on the Government's unspoken, informal incomes policy, offering large increases in wages which unsettle other groups of workers, encourage the ambition of trade unions and feed the flames of inflation.

If the motor industry can afford such high increases in their wage costs, the argument runs, why do they need tariff protection on the present scale? Again, it is no secret that the Government believes in the purity of untrammelled competition, and that tariffs distort true competition. All of which suggests that Mr. Davies's bombast over the tariff cut was no gaffe but a deliberate warning to the manufacturers of the direction of Government thinking.

Mr. Harold Wilson leapt to the defence of the car-makers with his insistence that any tariff reduction should be only on the basis of reciprocity by other countries. But that would defeat the Government's object.

For one great difference between international agreements like the Kennedy Round and individual initiatives by national Governments is that single-handed action offers greater initiatives in economic management. Agree to reduce tariffs under the Kennedy Round and you cannot put them up again without a great deal of argument and justification. Unilaterally reduce tariffs protecting your own motor industry and you can slap them back on again if the manoeuvre fails to work.

Common Market. It cannot want to be wildly unpopular on a number of other issues at the same time. What the figures themselves show in spite of the small apparent drop in the number of workless is that we are still heading for a winter peak of one million unemployed.

A turn round is on the way but long before it comes I expect the pressures for hire purchase and purchase tax cuts to be irresistible.

I HAVE taken much pleasure in reading parts of Lord Butler's Memoirs including his revelation that in dining with Churchill he used to find it prudent to tip his glass of brandy into the side of his shoe. Wasn't it very uncomfortable squelching home? Or did the fiery spirit warm his feet?

But the part I found most fascinating was his remarks on the plan to float the £ in 1952, a plan supported as it was by the Governor of the Bank of England and most of the Treasury team. The failure to

do so Butler regards as "a fundamental and costly mistake". Had it gone through Conservatives would have been saved some of the uncertainties and indignities of stop-go economics and Socialists the traumatic experience of a second devaluation. The appalling thing is that Churchill then Prime Minister was persuaded against by "the marshalled arguments of Lord Cherwell".

What on earth were the qualifications of that most undesirable eminence grise to decide such an issue beyond the gift of wielding a slide rule with theatrical effect?

ON this page Peter Paterson discusses the vexed question of "de-protecting" British industry. I happen to believe that in the event of a breakdown in the market negotiations, which is fortunately unlikely, there would be much to be said for a unilateral cut in British tariffs as an alternative to doing nothing. But since it is currently the motor industry which is being threatened with the big stick it seems worth

making a point on its behalf. The Government may have stopped the Steel Corporation putting up its prices as much as it would like but I have every reason to believe that car manufacturers would be considerably better off if they got their sheet on the Continent instead of from the Corporation.

This freedom would be worth £6 a car to Leyland I believe, which is considerably more than the profit margin on a Mini. Why expose only the car industry to healthy blasts of competition? Why not British Steel? Or is the whole structure just so bad that the glimmer of edifice would collapse?

THE gremlins don't get in very often but when they do they cause havoc. "The chairman of ICI is not a chief executive. Would it be better if he were?" I wrote last week. Thanks to the gremlins this appeared on the page as "the chairman of ICI is not a child". I never thought he was. Sorry.

John Davies: Fine tuning with tariffs

By PETER PATERSON

THE image of British industry sitting snug and secure behind a protective tariff wall has gained ground in the past fortnight. Mr. John Davies revealed that the Government has been considering imposing the motor manufacturers to stiffer competition on abroad.

And while the car makers are all quaking in their shoes at the prospect, the alarm bells have been ringing for the chemical manufacturers and others.

But is British industry over-protected? Would it really benefit from having to face the full blast of overseas competition in the home market? Officials claim that Britain is over-protected compared with its trade rivals. The Kennedy Round, the great international movement towards free trade, named after the late President of the United States, has profoundly affected Britain's tariff wall over the past few years.

For British industry the process means that next year the manufacturing industry, for example, will have had its tariff cut by 24 per cent. to 12 per cent. Leather footwear, customised to protection at the rate of 10 to 20 per cent. on its foreign rivals' products, will have to make do with five to 10 per cent.

Photographic and cine equipment, a traditionally highly-protected sector, will have to compete with Japanese and German products carrying a duty of 7½ per cent. instead of up to 20 per cent. Tariffs on foreign pewter and other office equipment will be cut from six to 16 per cent. to three to 7½ per cent. British-made pumps will be protected by a tariff of 14 to 7½ per cent. instead of 14 per cent. There are, in fact, two main

GILL & DUFFUS

The following are extracts from the Statement by the Chairman, Mr. R. G. McFall, circulated with the Report and Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1970

The year 1970 was a difficult one for many sections of industry and commerce and we feel pleased to have been able to maintain the upward trend in profits.

In the field of commodities generally (and in our main commodity cocoa in particular) there were wide price fluctuations and some changes in the pattern of trade. Our ability to maintain progress against this background shows, I believe, the strength of a company such as ours which combines the skills of commodity broking and merchandising with those of processing, which is again playing an important part.

In the past two years our reserves have been increased by retained profits of almost £1m. and altogether the total shows a strong position. Bank borrowings are secured by commodities held against forward sales and readily transferable into cash. Only under conditions greatly different from those of today would it be right to substitute these bank facilities with permanent capital, and, as has been said before, we only borrow when it pays us to do so.

One of the harmful effects of world wide inflation has been the constant pressure on overhead expenses and much thought is being given to ways in which we can mitigate the upward trend of costs throughout the Group.

As is so often the case at this time of year it is difficult to forecast the future. All we can say is that we have the resources of finance and manpower to enable us to fulfil our function to the best possible purpose and, with our wide-spread interests, can face the future with confidence.

Comparative results for the ten years to 31st December 1970:

Year	Group Profit	Taxation	Net Profit	Gross Dividends	Issued Capital and Reserves
1961	£1000	£200	£800	£200	£3639
1962	701	214	478	321	3578
1963	838	270	645	353	3741
1964	1122	380	885	430	4342
1965	1158	368	717	587	5764
1966	1488	594	949	593	6108
1967	1627	708	893	624	6700
1968	1673	783	914	646	7173
1969	2057	958	1099	725	7884
1970	2284	1089	1195	858	8608

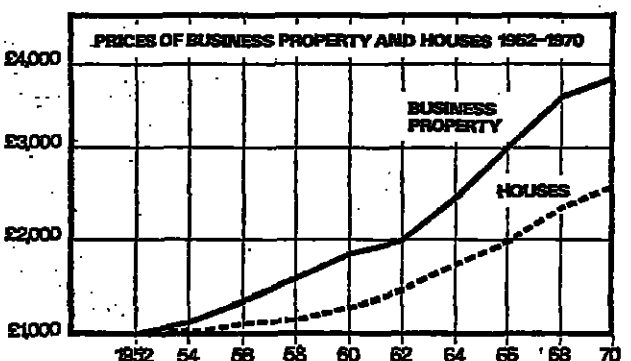
The GILL & DUFFUS GROUP carries on an international business of broking and merchandising in cocoa beans and cocoa products, rubber, coffee, metals, edible nuts, dried fruit and similar products. The Group also manufactures cocoa butter, cocoa powder and theobromine; processes edible nuts and dried fruit and acts as insurance brokers. There are subsidiary companies in—

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To combine the prospects of good capital growth with a secure and rising rental income, the policy of the Fund is to invest in first-rate office buildings, shops and

industrial premises in the growth areas of the United Kingdom, let on long leases to good quality tenants with regular rent reviews. Initially, up to 20% may be invested in financing new buildings in partnership with established developers. To improve its yield and growth prospects, the Fund may in proper circumstances buy property subject to an existing mortgage or borrow against properties to purchase further buildings, provided total borrowing does not exceed 25%.

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payer, you'll be liable for surtax solely on the profit element in the 6%.

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Are you in good health and free from effects of any accident or illness? If not, please give or attach details.

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Date _____

Tick here for 6% 'Cash Withdrawal Plan' (minimum investment £1,000)

*Send in your application and cheque now to get the benefit of Units allocated at the current offered price of £1,003. Offer closes on Friday, 28th May, 1971.

These bonds can only be issued on the basis of your application by the Company, which reserves the right to offer restricted life cover if you are in good health or for any other reason. Completion of 15% will be paid on any application bearing the stamp of a bank, insurance broker, solicitor, or other professional or estate agent. This advertisement is based on legal opinion regarding present law.

of the leading merchant bank groups in the world, Hambro Life will be able to invest the whole of its Fund in property. The Company has a standby credit with Hambros Bank—initially set at £1 million—which makes it unnecessary to maintain a margin of liquidity inside the Fund in present circumstances.

3 Management expertise

Hambro Life is managed by a team, led by Mark Weinberg, who have had outstanding experience in the field of property bonds. Their achievements include founding and building up one of the largest and most successful life assurance companies in the country.

A panel of experts with wide property experience has been set up to determine policy and to supervise the investment of the Fund. The members of the panel are: J. E. Cullis, Chartered Surveyor; J. N. C. James of the Grosvenor Estate; and Geoffrey Morley, former investment manager of the Shell Pension Fund. Under the guidance of these experts, a full-time property investment manager, who is himself a Chartered Surveyor, will manage the Fund on a day-to-day basis.

A leading firm of Chartered Surveyors, Messrs. Jones, Lang, Wootton, will independently value the properties in the Fund at least once a year.

have the trouble of keeping records. The price of the Units is adjusted to allow for the Fund's own prospective liability; in current circumstances, it is intended to restrict this deduction to 20% of the capital growth.

How can I watch the value of my Bonds?

The Hambro Property Investment Fund is split into Units and the value of the Fund is calculated twice a month. The resulting offered and bid prices are published in The Times, Financial Times and other leading national newspapers.

How do I cash my Bonds?

You can cash-in your Bonds at any time by sending in a simple claim form, and will receive a cheque within a few days.

What are Hambro Life's charges?

The offered price of the Units takes into account an initial charge of 5% and a rounding-up charge on unit trust principles. In addition, Hambro Life receives an annual charge of 2% of the value of the Fund. This covers the cost of providing the life assurance benefit as well as the Company's expenses.

Annual Report

Every year, you will be sent the Annual Report of the Fund, giving a full description of all the properties, the names of the tenants and when the rents under the leases come up for review, together with the valuations of the property by the independent valuers.

How do I buy Hambro Property Investment Bonds?

Simply complete the application form and send it in with a cheque for the amount you wish to invest. Your Bonds will be sent to you within three weeks.

5 Tax advantages

The rental and other income which is accumulated in the Fund for your benefit is subject to tax at only the reduced life assurance company rate of 37½%. It is not treated as your income for tax purposes, so that you pay no income tax on it. There may be a liability to surtax when you take out the proceeds if you are then liable to surtax, but this amount is calculated on advantageous terms.

You are not liable to capital gains tax, and do not

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Delayed reaction to Mr. Barber's budget has sent share prices rocketing up. Remember, however, he has done nothing to check our grim price inflation and therefore investors must seek the right inflation-proof ordinary share. Deutschemark has given some exporting companies new incentives and opportunities, and if the Common Market negotiations are successful some companies will benefit but others will suffer. To make money on your investments you require the Best Stock Exchange advice. This you can find in City Press, published weekly at 2½p. (Subscription £3 per annum post free.) In the long run many City Press readers made profits because they were advised to buy:

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MARKET MISCELLANY

decay in children. A. D. International would be the obvious choice to market the product in this country. Brokers say they have been buying the shares, which now stand at 85p on a p/e of 11-7.

Date _____ Netwt. Submitted _____

The week in focus

MR. HEATH travelled to Paris. The talks with President Pompidou appeared to go well. The final communiqué emphasised that there were few obstacles in the way of British entry.

President Pompidou remarked that it was now "unreasonable" to imagine that the Brussels negotiations will not succeed.

Meanwhile, worrying news from home about inflation: the cost of living in April rose at the fastest rate since 1941. The retail price index showed a 3.2 points jump between mid-March and mid-April. The annual rate now averages 9.2 p.c.

But the Chancellor pointed to some de-escalation. The average increase in wages fell from 14 p.c. in January to 11 p.c. in April.

Foreign currency markets quieted down but still saw strong support for the £. The £:D.M. rate hardened to \$3.50. Sterling remained steady.

Women are still to be excluded from the Stock Exchange. A large turnout of members last Friday swung the ballot against the female sex—71 p.c. against 43 p.c. The Stock Exchange Council also threw out the proposal to allow advertising by member firms.

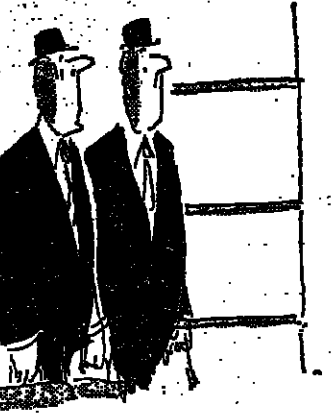
The unemployment figures were less frightening than predicted. The final forecast total was 755,000, 19,000 down. But the

seasonally adjusted total showed an upward trend— from 741,000 to 743,000.

Gifts were still uneasy towards the end of the week after the Bank of England report recommending major changes in the operation in the gilt market.

Ford is to raise £12.5 million in the British market. This will be the first time Britons will be offered a stake in the motor company since it was bought out by the American parent in 1969.

The United States Senate finally killed the supersonic transport aircraft project, the closest competitor to the Concorde.



"Parlez-vous français, old chap?"

Winning through after Rolls

WATCHING BRIEF

THE Rolls-Royce episode left its mark on a number of companies and one in particular that has gone through a nasty experience is Wain Industries. Rolls dealt it a serious blow, sending profits tumbling by £228,000. This came at an unfortunate time. Wain was pinning its hopes on record profits and was ready for a generous hand-out.

However, the group is not despondent. It is looking for a recovery in profits to the £700,000 mark in the current year. The dominant engineering side should hold its own, with the turnover lost by Rolls being made up, while the container leasing side goes from strength to strength. Building materials is looking bright and the printing side has been disposed of, which saves losses of £40,000. Wain is reasonably confident in prospects (barring another catastrophe) and this the 6.3 times price earnings ratio is not adequately recognising at 26.4p. Wain has a couple of interesting acquisitions in the pipeline and is also thinking seriously about forming a separate property division; its Grosvenor

St. premises alone are very valuable and the board is considering letting them.

It is also worth noting that whatever Wain gets from the Rolls-Royce receivers will go to shareholders, so the 5.8 p.c. yield is an added attraction.

Boost for Ferro

A major boost to Ferro Metal & Chemicals is due over the next few years from its Ferma Chemicals subsidiary. This is developing chemicals and processes to make metal finishing cheaper and more lasting. Ferro is aiming to take 10 p.c. of the world market for its metal finishing products, which are sold principally to the motor and domestic appliance industries. Overseas agents have been signed up and Ferro now say that Ferma's potential is £500,000 in pre-tax profits.

Ferro's metal and chemical trading business has done well in recent years and the group's pre-tax profits reached £547,000 in 1969/70. This year has been more difficult and the interim figures due shortly will be down.

A total of £300,000 for the year would be good to leave the shares at 71p on a prospective p/e ratio of 8, which reflects the market's fear that large parts of Ferro's profits are speculative, which they are not, and ignores the prospects. The shares are worth watching.

Tecalemit sparking

A RENEWED rise in the Tecalemit share price recently has been accompanied by take-over rumours. Bid possibilities there may be. But the buying is more likely to be inspired by the group's low cost electronic fuel injection system for cars which is a promising future.

The world-wide concern for clean air is expected to result in a big demand for Tecalemit's type of competitively priced

system. So much so that the group is seeking to realise its potential by negotiating manufacturing licences or possibly linking up with a large multinational company. The group has been having talks for some time now with the Japanese. A deal, however, could eventually be much nearer home. For Tecalemit has also had talks with Zenith Carburettor, and given that the latter is flush with cash and spending heavily to meet exhaust emission levels, the talks could well come to something.

Tecalemit is in much better shape these days following the sale of loss-makers which not only raised valuable funds but helped profits on their way to a 68 p.c. rise in the first half. This improvement has apparently been maintained in the second half and a pre-tax level of around the £350,000 mark could well be the upshot for the full year. In the event, the price earnings ratio drops to under 10 times with the shares currently at 80p. On this basis take-over hopes and the anti-pollution tag are in the price for nothing.

SHARE SPOTLIGHT

A sharp reaction in gilts early in the week on the Bank of England's statement that it would reduce its operations in supporting prices was almost entirely offset by a steady recovery over the week.

This trading in equities gave the market a little direction until steady buying on Friday pushed the F.T. index ahead to 385.9 for a gain of 2.1 points on the week.

Wall Street, however, with volume at a low ebb, was sharply down on Monday on profit taking and then static through the week. It was feared that discount and prime rates might be increased. The Dow Jones closed at 921.3, making a 1.2 point loss on the week.

Unilever's 28 p.c. profit jump on the third quarter caused only a

modest reappraisal of the share price in the market. The 8p gain on the day was maintained with the shares closing on the week at 315p.

Reed International's profits, which the market expected to be down in line with Bowater caused more of a stir. The £1m. gain to 25.2m. pre-tax on the third quarter pushed the shares to a new 1971 high of 181p, up 29p.

Teacher (Distillers) profit fall was also noted with a sharp drop of 40p to 25p after the figures were announced. The reaction in gold prices pushed Decca-fonema down from 180p to 160p while another drop was seen in Metals Exploration at 22p, after 24p in a generally weak Australian market.

Cusat was very firm on reports that Slater Walker had built up a 10 p.c. holding. Cunard shares

ended 22-p up at 112-p. Bid ticks were responsible for the 8p rise to 50p in Lawrence (F.L. A. bullish banking sector, due to the Government's new credit proposals, was led by Lloyds Bank, 21p better at 48p. Else-

UP	Change on week	Price now	High	Low	Comments
Assoc. Newspapers	10	126	131	91	N. Sea stake
Babcock & Wilcox	31	252	256	225	Report due Monday
Cable, Tea & Landis	2	300	298	285	Dividend
Cunard	29	112	129	88	Take-over spec.
Lawrence (F)	8	42	45	28	Bid talk
Reed Int.	29	191	191	121	Good results
Royal Insurance	20	338	338	285	Chairman's st'ment
Travis & Arnold	20	91	91	49	Good results
Walker (Jas)	8	75	77	55	Int'm figs.

DOWN	Change on week	Price now	High	Low	Comments
Brown (Clifford)	10	50	67	32	Bid talks off
Doornfontein	20	180	237	130	Gold prices
Metals Exploration	18	226	325	213	Wk. Aus. mkt.
Pharmacia	19	191	211	143	Chairman's st'ment
Teacher (Distillers)	40	265	305	217	Pft. figs.

Save and Prosper split-level trust

FOLLOWING in the footsteps of M. & G.'s successful marketing idea of the dual trust, Save and Prosper will tomorrow be advertising an offer and placing of shares in a new split-level investment trust.

The new unit trust, Save and Prosper Linked Investment Trust (SPLIT). Both the capital and income shares have been underwritten and the proceeds of the issue will be invested in Scotland and S. & P.'s Investment-Trust fund in the ratio of 4:1. The offer consists of 5,250,000 income shares and 5,000,000 capital shares. 1,750,000 capital shares have already been placed.

The gearing is therefore not as high as the original gearing on M. & G.'s dual trust but the substantial growth that has already been seen in this trust has decreased the gearing. M. & G.'s capital shares went straight to a premium. It was the income shares that were underwritten, although later also went to a handsome premium.

The S. & P. income shares offer a higher yield at 7.4 p.c. and effectively no initial charge; this is all borne by the capital shares. Because of this 3.4 p.c. initial charge the capital shares are really being offered at a 3.4 p.c. premium on their asset value which makes them look rather expensive against M. & G.

Hill Samuel's Financial trust, on offer this week, was launched last November and has already achieved a 28 p.c. growth. The minimum investment of £1,500

enables the managers to levy low charges of only 1.2 p.c. on purchase and 1.2 p.c. a year.

Another recent launch on offer is the Jessel Plantations and General fund with an estimated current growth yield of 9.4 p.c. The Crescent International fund is invested very broadly geographically.

Units in the Target Preference share fund are on offer, providing a gross annual yield of 8.9 p.c. Save and Prosper's Financial Securities fund is broadly invested in the financial services sector with a large international content.

The Legal and General and Tyndall are together marketing a new unit trust which will be largely invested in ordinary shares to give a sustained performance over the long-term. For overseas readers Tyndall's 3-way fund is being advertised.

The Barclays Unicorn withdrawal plan enables you to choose the annual net rate of income you want between 5 p.c. and 10 p.c.

Merchant Investors Property bonds fund are on offer, providing a gross annual yield of 8.2m. since its launch last June. Two property bonds are being advertised this week providing life assurance cover which gives tax relief on investment. Hambros Property Investment Bonds come from the new Hambros Life Assurance and the property fund is therefore still small and expanding rapidly.

Abbey Property Bonds are invested in Abbey Life's property fund, the largest in Britain with over £50 million now invested in commercial and industrial property.

Guiding hand through the market

FOLLOWERS of the investment trust market will welcome yet again the revival of investment trust business from brokers Norris Oakley, Richardson and Glover.

Now in its twentieth edition it represents one of the most comprehensive guides of a market which is exciting yet complicated.

For the first time the review includes a table of the leading management groups which Norris Oakley has shied away from in the past because of the difficulties of defining the groups precisely.

The review also includes a

copy of the indices on the market. This confirms that investment trusts over the last two years have been a poor market. The index reached a peak of 215 at end-January 1969 and dropped to 135 by May 1970. The drop in stock markets both here and in the United States and doubts about the dollar premium made life difficult for investment trust managers.

But Norris Oakley believes that they are now ready for a period of growth. The market, having fallen to a low level, has already recovered and the brokers are convinced that the increased level of turnover will help the trust managers to perform well against the market.

£10,000 invested NOW will produce £700 P.A. FOR 15 YEARS FREE OF INCOME TAX

and, at the end of 15 years, your money back in full. But if, at the end of 5 years or any time thereafter, you can find a better investment or require capital for any reason, you can terminate the contract and still get your money back in full. These figures are GUARANTEED by a LIFE Assurance Company—and what better guarantee of security can be obtained? Minimum £500—age is immaterial—but please do not delay because we do not know how long your time will last.

ACKLAM & BURTON LIMITED,
Investment, Life Assurance & Pension Consultants,
175 Piccadilly, London, W1V 0EY, 01-623 2473.

COURAGE

In his circulated statement, Mr. R. H. Courage, Chairman of Courage Limited, reports:

- The average volume of sales through our Public Houses has continued at a higher level than is generally the case in the trade.
- Sales of Tavern, Best Bitter, John Smith's draught beer, Courage Light Ale, canned beers and Harp Lager have shown substantial growth.
- Higher profits were again achieved by Charles Kitchin & Co. and Arthur Cooper (Wine Merchant).
- Sales of Courage beers and Harker Bannister Scotch whisky in overseas markets again showed good growth.
- A continuation in the growth of earnings is foreseen.

Summarised Group Results	1970/71	1969/70
Estimated Basis		
Profit before interest and tax	£18,085,000	£11,085,000
Profit before tax	£12,780,000	£9,085,000
Profit after tax	£7,725,000	£5,454,000
Earnings per Ordinary Share	6.52p (26.1%)	5.02p (20.1%)
Interim and proposed final dividends per share 2.75p (15%)		3.30p (13.2%)

*Adjusted for capitalisation and share sub-division

There are something like 18 property bond funds you can invest in. But one of them is attracting more money than all the rest put together. Why?

Because, for a start, it already has more money than all the others put together.

The Abbey Property Bond Fund currently stands at £50,000,000.

And money creates money. Because a fund of this size means that we can operate at the most profitable end of the property market. The top end.

Where we can buy, on favourable terms, properties costing millions of pounds each, which most other funds cannot even consider.

Obviously, investment on such a scale brings rewards on the same scale, both in growth and security.

In the year ending May 4th 1971, Abbey Property Bonds appreciated by 9.4%. There are at least ten more reasons why Abbey Property Bonds are such an attractive investment.

1 Security

To help keep their savings ahead of inflation, investors have traditionally turned to stocks and shares. But these inevitably contain a large measure of uncertainty, as the past twelve months have shown.

Property, on the other hand has a history of steady upward growth. Good commercial and industrial property has proved itself one of the most reliable growth investments available. And although its value can fall as well as rise, the trend has been, and in the opinion of experts is likely to continue to be, steadily upwards.

Abbey Property Bonds are the most successful in Britain. 25,000 people have invested over £50 million to make Abbey's Fund bigger than the rest put together. Abbey Life itself is a member of the £2,400 million I.T.T. Group and is one of Britain's best known life assurance companies with assets exceeding £100m.

2 Our Investment Policy

Our Fund is managed by the property division of Hambros Bank.

The Fund is invested in top industrial and commercial properties. Amongst our tenants are National Westminster Bank, Charringtons, the Post Office, W. H. Smith's, American Express, IPC, Boots and Reckitt and Colman.

For reasons of security, we never allow Bondholders' long-term interests to be placed at risk by a desire to achieve attractive short-term results.

3 Investment Opportunities

Because the values of some types of properties have been lower during 1970, Hambros were able to make some particularly attractive purchases which give better than

average long-term growth prospects. It is also the Fund's policy to take advantage of further capital growth opportunities by buying sites and putting up its own buildings in conjunction with approved developers. Naturally, this is only undertaken when letting of the completed properties has been guaranteed to the Fund in advance, thus securing Bondholders' interests. Up to 25% of the Fund may be applied in this way.

4 Regular valuations

Hambros, who are completely independent of Abbey Life, carry out a valuation of the Fund's properties once a month. These valuations are then confirmed by Richard Ellis & Son, the well-known chartered surveyors. Unit prices are published daily in leading national newspapers.

5 Built-in Life Assurance

As long as you hold Abbey Property Bonds, your life is assured at no extra cost to you. Life assurance is built-in. The amount payable to your family on your death will be either the current value of your Bonds, or, in normal cases, the amount shown on the life cover table on the application form—which ever is the greater. This, of course, depends on whether you have withdrawn money from the Fund, in which case the amount assured will be correspondingly less.

6 Tax freedom

With Abbey Property Bonds you are virtually free from both income and capital gains tax problems.

Abbey Life deducts tax from the Fund's income at the current special life assurance company reduced rate of 37 1/2% in the £. The Company also has the right to make deductions to cover its own capital gains tax liabilities, but this is not adjusted for in the Unit price. In present circumstances, it intends to limit this deduction to two-thirds the normal rate.

7 Advantages to surtax payers

Although rental income remains free of surtax, any profit you make on cashing in would be liable to surtax if you are then a surtax payer. But there are provisions which reduce the impact of this rule and in most circumstances even surtax payers will find that the tax position is no less favourable—and is usually more favourable—than investing in property company shares. Very high surtax payers should ask Abbey Life for further details.

Note: The 1971 Finance Bill proposes that surtax will be abolished as from April 6th 1972. However, this Finance Bill also indicates that there will still be similar benefits for persons paying more than the basic rate of tax.

8 Ease of cashing in your Bonds

You can normally cash in your Bonds at any time and receive the full bid value of the Units allocated to your Bonds subject to any adjustment for capital gains tax described earlier. While the Company retains the right to defer payment in exceptional circumstances for up to six months pending realisation of properties, it maintains adequate liquid resources to ensure that in normal circumstances Bondholders can cash in their Bonds without delay. These resources ensure that the Fund has a sufficient margin of liquidity, similar to that of Building Societies.

9 Low charges

To pay for life cover and management expenses, Abbey Life charges an initial 5%—included in the offered price—plus a small rounding-off price adjustment. After that,

charges total only three-eighths per cent a year. All expenses of managing, maintaining, and valuing the properties, as well as the costs of buying and selling the Fund's investments, are met from the Fund itself.

10 Disclosure of Information

As a Bondholder, you'll receive full details of the entire Portfolio in our Annual Report. This includes photographs of the properties, together with other financial information, so you can see exactly where your money is invested. New Bondholders receive a copy of the current Annual Report with their Bonds.

How do I invest?

Simple, just post the completed application form together with your cheque. As soon as it's accepted you receive your Bonds which show the number of Units you have been allocated in the Abbey Property Bond Fund.

Abbey Property Bonds

With so much behind us, it's no wonder we're ahead.

To: Abbey Life Assurance Company Limited,
Abbey Life House, 1-3 St. Paul's Churchyard, London, EC4M 8AR. Tel: 01-248 9111

I wish to invest £_____ in Abbey Property Bonds (any amount from £100) and I enclose a cheque for this amount payable to Abbey Life Assurance Company Limited.

Surname (Mr./Mrs./Miss) _____ BLOCK CAPITALS PLEASE

Full First Names _____

Address _____

Occupation _____ Date of Birth _____

Are you in good physical and mental health and free from the effects of any previous illness or accident? _____

If not, please give details _____

Do you already hold Abbey Property Bonds or Abbey Equity Bonds or another Abbey Life Policy? _____

Tick here for 8% 'Withdrawal Plan' (minimum single investment £1,000) ☐

★ Send in your application and cheque now to get the benefit of Units allocated at the current offered price of £1.15. Offer closes on Tuesday, June 1st 1971, which is valuation day.

Signature _____

Date _____ PB ST SUN 3 M

Commission of 1% will be paid on any Application bearing the stamp of a Bank, Insurance Broker, Stockbroker, Accountant or Solicitor. This commission is payable to the Commissioning Agent in accordance with the terms of the Commissioning Agent's contract. No financial advice is given.

Age when buying Abbey Property Bonds	Life Cover per £100 invested
Under 30	£250
30-34	£220
35-39	£180
40-44	£160
45-49	£135
50-54	£120
55-59	£110
60-64	£105
65-69	£100

25,000 people have invested over £50,000,000 to make Abbey Britain's biggest property bond fund-by far.

High income plus growth. It adds up to more money.

Now that the cost of living is spiralling upward, and the worth of the pound in your pocket is falling, it is only sensible to make the most of the money you've saved.

Jessel Britannia's recently launched Plantations & General Fund aims to do just that. It offers an exceptionally high gross yield, so you get a really good return on your money to help counteract the rising cost of everyday life.

While there are a number of investments which give an income comparable to that offered by Plantations & General, few of them offer the opportunity for capital growth as well. This fund does. In fact, since the fund was launched in October 1970, the offer price of units has already grown by 25%.

The fund, which offers a higher estimated current gross yield than most Government stocks, is mainly invested in shares of plantation companies, which produce and market many of the world's most important basic materials such as tea, rubber, palm oil, timber and sugar.

It is true that the risks for the individual investor in this sector of the stock market are high, but so are the potential rewards. With this Jessel Britannia fund, the risks are minimised by the investment expertise of its Managers, and by its wide spread.

At Jessel Britannia, we have a proven record of managing unit trust funds. In the latest edition of the Investors Chronicle Unit Trust Review we had no less than six out of the top ten best performing trusts over the last three years. This is a record unequalled by any other management company.

The portfolio of Plantations & General Fund is distributed over the shares of about 50 individual companies, which in turn are geographically situated as far apart as South America and the Far East. Almost all these companies are old-established and U.K. registered.

Remember, the price of units and the income from them can go down as well as up.

You should regard your investment as a long-term one. Units in Jessel Plantations & General Fund are on offer at 31.4p each until 3 p.m. on 28th May 1971. To take advantage of this offer, just fill in the coupon below and mail it with your cheque.

Alternatively, you can save regularly out of income through the Britannia Plan. It's a trouble-free way to build a really significant capital sum over the years, and you get bonuses too.

You can join the Plan for as little as £5 a month. Just fill in your name and address, and tick the box in the coupon below. We'll send you details.

9 1/4%

Estimated current gross yield.

Jessel Plantations & General Fund

To: Midland Bank Ltd., New Issue Dept., P.O. Box 518, Austin Friars House, Austin Friars, London, EC2P 2HU.

I/we should like to buy Units in Jessel Plantations & General Fund at 31.4p each (minimum initial holding 200 units) for which I/we enclose a remittance of £ payable to Midland Bank Ltd.

I/we declare that I am/we are not resident outside the U.K. or Scheduled Territories and that I am/we are not acquiring the units as the nominee(s) of any person(s) resident outside these territories.

Surname (Mr, Mrs, Miss) BLOCK CAPITALS PLEASE

First Name(s)

Address

Signature(s)

(If there are joint applicants all must sign and attach names and addresses separately.)

Date SS823

Tick this box if you are an existing Jessel Britannia shareholder ☐

Tick this box for details of the Britannia Plan ☐

Tick this box for automatic re-investment of net income ☐

JESSEL BRITANNIA

Income is distributed twice a year on 1st June and 1st December, and is paid after deduction of income tax at the standard rate. If you buy now, you will receive your first distribution on 1st December 1971. Income tax can be reclaimed from the Inland Revenue if you are entitled to do so. Applications will not be acknowledged, but certificates will be forwarded by the Managers by 30th July 1971.

A management charge of 0.5% is included in the price of units. Out of this the Managers will pay commission of 12% to authorised agents. There is an annual charge of 0.1% of the value of the fund which is deducted from income, and which is already allowed for in the estimated current gross yield.

This offer closes on 28th May 1971, but may be closed earlier if the current price differs from the fixed price by 21% or more. After that, units will be available at the daily quoted price published in most newspapers.

You can sell your units back to us at not less than the published price on any dealing day you wish to receive a cheque within seven days of the Managers receiving your remittance certificate.

The Managers of the Trust are Jessel Britannia Group Ltd., 155 Fenchurch Street, London, EC3M 8BX. The Trustee is Midland Bank Executor and Trustee Company Limited.

Directors of Jessel Britannia Group Ltd.: O. R. Jessel (Chairman), M. V. St. Giles, M.A., (Managing Director), C. R. Bennett, M.A., Sir A. Maitland-Magill-Crichton, T. McKee, F.C.I.S., F.A.C.C.A., G. C. Penfold, J. H. Walford, M.A.

Record year for the Tarmac Group

- Group pre-tax profit up £1.34 million.
- Earnings per share show 25% increase.
- Roadstone Division's profits return to more satisfactory levels.
- Another year of records for the Construction Division.
- Mixed fortunes for Bitumen Products Division.
- "Creditable performances and disappointments" by Engineering Division companies.
- Improved trend in Group profits and earnings likely to continue in 1971.

From Sir Charles Burman's Statement 1970.

Copies of the 1970 Report and Accounts may be obtained from:

The Secretary, Tarmac Limited, Ettingshall, Wolverhampton WV4 6JP

Tarmac

Keep funds intact and earning

9%

Withdrawal notice 11 months (110% withdrawal on demand)
Interest can be paid without deduction of income tax.
Minimum initial deposit £50.
Supported by paid up Capital and Reserves of the Group of more than £16,500,000. (The Company more than £7,000,000)

HODGE GROUP

Send for particulars

Name

Address

The Hodge Group Limited
Deposit Dept. 5, Julian & Hodge
Building, Newport Road, Cardiff.

THE ART OF INVESTMENT-1

It is probably true that the majority of investors in Britain and a minority in America believe that a price chart, whether it records the movement of a share or that of a market average, is nothing more than a historical record.

They say, "That's the past; what I want to know is the future." They are probably unwise in despising the past from which it is usually possible to draw useful lessons, but the point on which we disagree most strongly is that the chart is only a historical record. It deals not only with the past but with the present in addition to providing a historical record it offers a current commentary as well.

The value of a current commentary depends on two factors, the authority of the commentators and the audience's ability to understand the language in which the commentary is spoken. The points that we have to make are that the chart speaks with authority, and that it speaks in a language which we can learn to understand.

In its best form the chart records business which has actually been transacted, is bargain marked at such and such a price in the Stock Exchange Official List. In some cases it may be necessary to plot quotations, the prices at which or near which a bargain could have been done.

Where active securities are concerned the difference between quotation and actual bargain is generally small; with inactive stocks it may be large and there the authority of the chart is admittedly much less. All bargains originate from changes of mind; either an investor who holds a stock decides that he wants money in his stead or an investor who holds money decides that he wants a stock in its place.

Each stock has its own crowd, which consists of the investors who hold it and of those who have the resources necessary and may have the desire to buy it. The crowd of a share like Imperial Chemical is large; the holders number round 575,000 and almost all those with investible funds have heard of the stock and may give it consideration when they feel that an investment should be made. At the other extreme we may take a small company whose headquarters were near Cambridge, Pest Control (since absorbed by Fisons). The

Over the past two years it has become evident that there is a wide and growing interest in technical analysis, or the study of price charts as an aid to investment. The regular Sunday Telegraph Chart Conferences have done much to stimulate this interest.

Till now it has been very difficult for those interested to gain more information about the subject. Now, however, Mr. A. G. Ellinger, recognised as the leading British chartist, has produced a book which he describes as "the book I would have liked to be able to read when I was starting my own business in 1945."

In the belief that a wider audience will find the topic of interest we have adapted a short series of articles from the book.



Mr. A. G. Ellinger

The chart should be a record of bargains done, and it is the flow of bargains that influence the price and it is the effect on the price of the flow of bargains which we are concerned. The chart records what people are doing, and that may be the same as or quite different from what they are saying.

We hope that we have now settled the question and established the chart as a current commentary in addition to being a historical record. The chart speaks with authority, but does it speak in a language which we can understand?

There are really only three things that the chart can say, and there are three tones in which it can say them. The first is "more buyers than sellers," the second "more sellers than buyers" and the third "buyers and sellers in balance." In short, the chart must record movement up or down or sideways.

When we look at the behaviour of a really broad market average, we can estimate what a really large number of investors are doing and can trust that the sum of their transactions represents more or less closely what is right.

When we look at a narrow market average, we can estimate what a much smaller number of investors are doing but we can have much less trust that they are right.

When we look at the course of an individual share, we can estimate what is being done by its particular crowd, but we must reckon that this crowd can be as easily possessed of error as of the truth and must attach a correspondingly smaller weight to the evidence given by the single share.

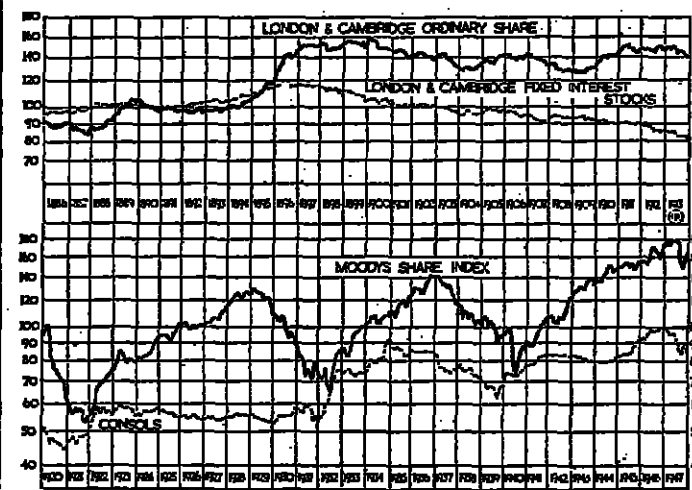
If you look at the chart shown here you will see that for the whole of the 56 years there portrayed, there are only two periods in which you could not say firmly either 'shares are going up' or 'shares are going down'—the year 1906 and the two-year period from the spring of 1911 to the spring of 1913.

These long movements, which last for a year or sometimes for years, are called primary movements; the secondary movements are composed of shorter secondary movements, whose direction is the same as that of the primary, are usually long and the

Continued on Page 29

Why price charts help in forecasting

BY A. G. ELLINGER



comment by uninformed opinion; yet it is comment of value. In a single stock it may be most misleading; the liquidation of a big line of shares might depress a stock while its company was expanding its profits.

Prices may be depressed and raised by factors that are relevant or irrelevant to the profits; for example the Great Plague of 1665 is likely to have killed some holders of East India Stock and forced their executors to realise while it drove potential buyers out of London.

As the plague continued for some time and the factors probably persisted, we may suggest that in this half-maginary example uninformed opinion supplied authoritative comment. While uninformed opinion is sometimes of value, it is more important that changes in the circumstances of a company are likely to be detected by members of its crowd who act on their observations and buy or sell in accordance with them.

The Art of Investment by A. G. Ellinger is published by Bowes and Bowes at £5.00.

Marine & General Mutual Investment Bonds guarantee 13.8%* return per year

Here's Investment Value.

MGM Guaranteed Investment Bonds are one of the few investments today that offer real value for money. Over a 9 year term the original sum will have more than doubled. In 14 years you get back over three times the amount.

*High Guaranteed Growth.

The cash sum on a Bond for a term of 10 years or more provides a return on your investment equivalent to a gross yield of 13.8% per annum if you pay tax at the standard rate. For a term of 5 years the yield is 12.2% increasing to 13.5% at 9 years.

Who are M.G.M.?

Marine & General Mutual is one of Britain's oldest insurance companies dealing only in life assurance and annuity business.

How Do You Qualify For A Bond?

You can invest any amount from £500 to £50,000 in multiples of £100, for a fixed term of between 5 and 20 years. The only condition is that the term must end before age 80 but after age 45.

Guaranteed Withdrawals.

If you cancel the contract during the term you will receive a guaranteed sum of 95% of the original investment, plus compound interest at 4% per annum. If you should not survive the full term the guaranteed payment will not be less than 100% of the original investment.

Choose Cash Or Annuity.

At the end of the term, you can either take cash as a lump sum, or an annuity for life. The annuity is guaranteed for a minimum of five years and is payable monthly, part of each payment being tax free.

What About Tax?

The lump sum cash benefits will be entirely free of Income Tax and Capital Gains Tax, although there may be a liability to Surtax. Full details of the tax position will be sent on request.

Limited Offer—Act Today.

The very attractive terms of this offer make it necessary for us to restrict it to a limited period. Applications will be dealt with in order of receipt and you should, therefore, apply without delay. Please complete the form below and send it to the address shown, together with a cheque made payable to Marine & General Mutual. Alternatively, if you require further information, please indicate this on the form.

£1,000 INVESTED TODAY RETURNS

TERM	CASH SUM
5 years	£1,435
6 "	£1,560
7 "	£1,702
8 "	£1,864
9 "	£2,049
10 "	£2,260
11 "	£2,453
12 "	£2,661
13 "	£2,887
14 "	£3,133
15 "	£3,399
16 "	£3,688
17 "	£4,002
18 "	£4,342
19 "	£4,711
20 "	£5,112

MGM GUARANTEED INVESTMENT BONDS APPLICATION FORM OR REQUEST FOR DETAILS.

To: Marine & General Mutual Life Assurance Society, 1 St Swithin's Lane, London, EC4P 4HL.

☐ (tick here) I WISH TO INVEST IN MGM INVESTMENT BONDS

Amount of Investment (Multiples of £100)

Period of Investment (years)

Full Christian Names

Surname Mr/Mrs/Miss

Address

Date of Birth

Insurance Broker (if you have one)

I declare that I am a resident of the United Kingdom and request that you issue me an MGM Guaranteed Investment Bond in accordance with the above details.

☐ (tick here) PLEASE SEND ME FURTHER DETAILS (Give name and address above)

Marine & General Mutual Life Assurance Society
Established 1822. Members of the Life Offices' Association and the British Insurance Association.

STE

ONE'S first encounter with the complex world of life insurance is liable to be the confusing voice and broad smile of the insurance salesman. It is a fact of life that life insurance companies and unit trust managers, while giving a service, only survive through selling policies to their own.

If the layman tries to investigate further and get an objective view he is met by a bewildering array of policies and types of policy, all offering different benefits and making different charges.

There are two sides to life insurance. First there is the guaranteed cover that your dependants receive if you are run over by a bus. Secondly, there is the savings side which is encouraged by the Government with tax concessions.

The reason why life insurance plans account for such a large percentage of total savings is the tax relief that such plans afford. If you pay tax at the standard rate you are entitled to a 15% p.c. tax relief on the value of your savings provided that your policy runs for at least 10 years.

Whole life and term cover policies place more emphasis on the assurance side, whereas endowment policies and equity-linked policies are means of savings which provide assurance cover primarily in order to benefit from the tax relief. Out of your premiums about 10 p.c. will go towards the cost of life insurance and up to 50 p.c. will go into investments.

The choice of a savings plan is difficult. Do you take an endowment policy, with or without profits, or an equity-linked policy of one sort or another? High rates of inflation have made a mockery of endowment plans without profits. The return on the sum invested is poor in comparison with its competitors.

The big attraction of an endowment policy with profits is the breadth of the underlying investment. Life offices invest their funds in equities, gilts, property, mortgages and virtually anything that they believe looks suitable. If the prospects for, say, property look depressing they can to some extent move out of the sector. When you are tying your savings to a policy for 20 or 30 years it makes considerable sense to spread your risks. Who can possibly foresee what will happen to equities in 20 years' time? So unless you have a reliable pet astrologer or very firm convictions it is dangerous to concentrate too heavily on any one field of investment. The security of the life offices is emphasised by the fact that not one has been in serious difficulties in the last 50 years.

If the investments made on your behalf are successful, an endowment with-profits plan shares in the extra profits. These are distributed at regular intervals, often once a year, and, once given, are guaranteed. So as your policy grows towards

Equity-linked unit trust savings plans with insurance have mushroomed and are strongly challenging the old and tried endowment with-profits insurance policy. To meet the challenge the insurance companies themselves now offer direct equity-linked policies. The saver faces a formidable task in deciding what is best. RICHARD ENSOR gives a few ground rules.

What is there in Life for you?

maturity you see a gradually clearer picture of the final maturity value of the policy. There is an element of gearing involved.

For while with-profit endowment policy holders receive a certain proportion of the profit made on their investment, they will also receive some of the profits made on the investments of the without-profit plans. What proportion of the profit should be distributed in the form of bonuses is sometimes a sore point. Usually the policy holders are entitled to a certain percentage and any extra handed out is at the discretion of the life office. Often 90 p.c. of the profits that accrue to the investments of the with-profit policy holders are distributed in this way. The undistributed profits go to build up the reserves or are paid out to the companies' shareholders. Mutual offices of course have no shareholders so that in theory they should be able to give larger bonuses.

The reserves that the life offices build up mean that they can pay out bonuses in good years and bad. Maturity values in different years therefore vary by little. There is no very great poor equity market in the year that your policy matures will mean a depressed maturity value. The competition from equity-linked schemes has caused life offices to hand out more generous bonuses. How long this can last is another question.

Bonuses work out as a very significant percentage of the maturity value and may account for as much as 60 p.c. It is important, therefore, to choose a life office that will invest your savings well. Performances have varied very considerably over the last 20 years and the maturity value of the best policies taken out 25 years ago are as much as 50 p.c. higher than the worst on the same premiums. How does this compare with the equity-linked plans?

The relatively small number of equity-linked plans that have matured makes it virtually impossible to compare the performances of equity-linked with endowment plans.

Until very recently unit schemes invested all the savings into either equities or property. As a principal method of saving over a long term this looks some-

what risky. The risk is to some extent reduced in an open-ended plan through which there is no need to cash in your units at the maturity date. You can wait until their value reaches a satisfactory level at a market high. But if you want your capital at a particular date, for retirement or to pay off a mortgage perhaps, your problem of not knowing the final value of your investment remains. And you are still putting all your eggs in one basket. Many plans do, however, guarantee a minimum return.

Because unit-linked managers do not build up a reserve but pay out all the profits to the unit-holders the performance of the unit-linked schemes should be better than the with-profits endowment policies. But you should be very wary of charges that are made to cover management expenses and the cost of life cover. And because charges are levied at different times and different places it is very difficult, unless you have an electronic adding machine in the kitchen, to compare the cost of different plans.

The simplicity of these schemes is a good point. By merely looking up the price of your units you can at any time ascertain the value of your sav-

ings, although you can never be sure of their value at maturity. The charges are all clearly published and there is no actuarial involvement. Your units, after the maturity date, are worth their face value.

Before maturity any policy will penalise you for cashing in your policy. You should recognise the extent of this penalty when you take out your policy and plan to meet your requirements without touching your policy.

One way whereby you can obtain both the secure spread of investment offered by a life office, plus the advantages of the unit-linked schemes is to invest in a fund that is not restricted to one field of investment. Hambro Life and Tyndall both offer a fund that is invested in equities, property and fixed interest securities which is sold in unit form. They, therefore, come a long way towards bridging the gap between traditional

with-profits endowment policies and unit-linked plans.

Your first problem is to work out your life cover requirements and decide what sort of plan or plans you need. To put all your faith in a unit-linked scheme would be risky. For most, either one of the broadly invested unit-linked policies or a with-profits endowment plan would seem to be the most satisfactory and secure base. If you then have something left over there are undoubtedly attractions in equity-linked plans with certain provisos.

It is important to find out what proportion of your premiums will go into investment and what charges are being deducted. The I.O.S. saga still causes many sleepless nights. The quality of the investment management should be checked and the benefits the policy offer understood.

The acid test must be performance. The table shows that life assurance companies have a very steady record and recently have been giving an improving return. Equities had a good run in the 1950's when the equity cult was developing but have since fallen back to what might be regarded as a more probable long term situation.

There is a lot to be said for consulting a broker about the policies most suitable for your personal needs and for sorting out the complexities of different policies. In many cases any insurance is better than none. But even the Scott committee will not be able to protect the public from their own gullibility. The advantages of a balanced portfolio are immense.

THE AFTER-TAX RETURNS IN MONEY TERMS ARE COMPARED IN THE TABLE BELOW:

10-year Period	Life Assurance Index	Equity Index	Unit Trust Index	Property Index
1940-50	4.1	1.7	3.6	N.A.
1950-60	5.8	16.9	17.4	9.4
1958-68	7.0	7.9	9.1	8.4

Source: Property index adapted from figures provided by Hambro Life and Economist Intelligence Unit. Others from Scotbits and E.I.U.

C. E. HEATH & CO. LIMITED

Statement by the Chairman, Mr. D. H. Erlebach

The sixty-second annual general meeting of C. E. Heath & Co. Limited will be held at 11 a.m. on 23rd June 1971 in the Queen's Room of the Baltic Exchange, 14-20 St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3. The following is the full text of the statement made by the Chairman, Mr. D. H. Erlebach, which has been circulated with the Directors' Report and Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1970.

I am happy to report that Group profits for 1970 reached £1.2 million—a 22% increase over those for 1969—which is somewhat better than anticipated in our recent forecast. The satisfactory increase in Group profits results primarily from the considerable improvement in the results of the Underwriting Agency. This improvement was forecast in my statement last year and I am glad to say that other open years of account appear most satisfactory and a substantial contribution to profits may be expected from this source in 1971 and, I hope, in later years.

The development and expansion of Group broking operations in the United Kingdom and overseas has continued to receive considerable attention and there are encouraging indications that the efforts of the past few years are beginning to produce the expected

benefits. The development of overseas markets, acquisition of new businesses, modernisation of London premises and the satisfactory completion of new systems have all contributed to bring about this improvement.

The bid from Excess Holdings Limited came at a time when the executive members of your Board were not only aware of the likely results for 1970 but could also see further improvement in 1971. In view of this and their confidence that the Group is about to enter a period of improved profitability and growth the Board would not have recommended the offer to shareholders. In the event, however, the bid was abandoned following a statement by the Committee of Lloyd's that a Lloyd's broker directly or indirectly controlled by an insurance company would not be permitted to trade in Lloyd's.

Change, both within the Group and in the London market, has put considerable strain on personnel at all levels. I should particularly like to express my appreciation of the loyal and efficient support I have received from both Directors and Staff during 1970 and to give special thanks to all of those who have retired during the past year.

RECORD OF INCOME AND PROFITS FOR THE FIVE YEARS TO 31st DECEMBER 1970					
	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966
Income	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Brokerage	2,725	2,644	2,497	2,356	1,897
Underwriting commission	280	9	20	11	44
Underwriting fees and expenses recovered	479	422	429	347	314
Investment income and interest	540	471	387	361	369
	4,024	3,546	3,333	3,075	2,624
Profits before taxation	1,209	990	977	944	748
Profits after taxation	883	534	544	471	352
Earnings per share	10.8p	8.3p	8.5p	7.4p	5.5p
Gross dividends per share	7.4p	6.7p	6.7p	6.5p	6.5p
Dividend cover	1.46	1.24	1.27	1.13	.85

The above mentioned figures do not include exceptional items and have been adjusted, where appropriate, to take account of the Staff Trust Fund reorganisation, repayment of the preference share capital and corporation tax relief on franked investment income. Copies of the Directors' Report and Accounts are obtainable from the Secretary, C. E. Heath & Co. Limited, Bankside House, 107/112 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3.

Why one of the City's brightest new property bonds has invested in one of Mayfair's oldest properties. And what you stand to make out of it.

The Merchant Investors Property Bond, launched only last June by Old Broad Street Securities (the merchant banking arm of United Dominions Trust), has already attracted £2 million from investors.

So its brightness might seem fairly well substantiated.

But, of course, there's more to a successful property bond than having a nice plump fund.

What's important is the sort of property the nice plump fund invests in. The whole point of a property bond is that its investments should keep steadily appreciating. So every investment must be meticulously chosen and sedulously plied with the finest of tooth-combs.

And it's in this field, the astute selection and management of property that our expert Property Managers (Richard Ellis & Son) score so heavily.

As an instance of their expertise, we'd like to cite one of the properties they've just invested in for us—6 Grafton Street, London W1.

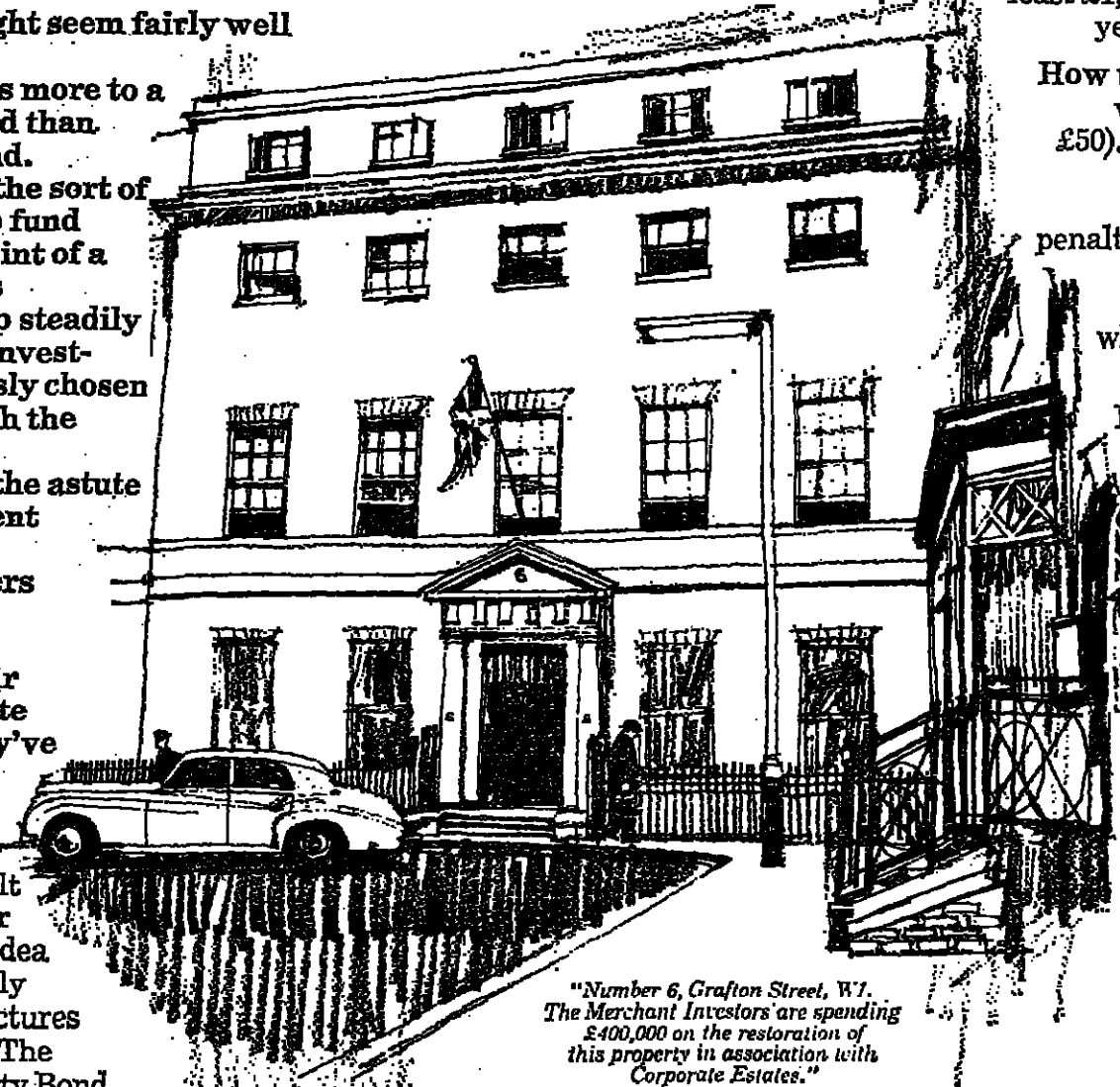
This elegant edifice, built in 1785 and attributed to Sir Robert Taylor, refutes the idea that Property Bonds are only interested in towering structures of steel and ferro-concrete. The Merchant Investors Property Bond (at any rate) believe that the key to appreciation of property lies in the desirability of its location. The more prestigious the address, the more the value is likely to go up.

Hence an investment in Mayfair. It's just about the most desirable address in the country. And, in terms of prestigious offices, there's nothing to beat a lovingly-restored Georgian town house.

It is because of property flair of this kind that we're confident our bond has a remarkably rosy future ahead of it.

The new way to invest in commercial property. Given that property's a good thing to be in, it's very often difficult for the individual to invest directly in it—because of the scale of investment involved. This is where the Merchant Investors Property Bond comes in. By pooling the individual investor's savings in a Property Fund, we're able to buy superlative commercial property. And thus to pass on to each investor his share of big-property benefits. We're also able to promise the investor major tax advantages. You pay no income tax on your Bond. And there's no personal capital gains tax when you cash it in. (Surtax payers, however, may be liable to surtax, but this can be reduced or even eliminated altogether.)

The facts of growth. Going on past experience, well-selected and expertly managed property should continue to show good capital growth. Property values can, of course, go down as well as up. But there's no reason to suppose that commercial property should do less well in the next decade or so than it has in the last 20 years.



"Number 6, Grafton Street, W1. The Merchant Investors are spending £400,000 on the restoration of this property in association with Corporate Estates."

Withdrawal Plan. If you make an investment of at least £1,000 you can draw up to 7% of your Bond yearly as an income-tax-free withdrawal.

How to cash in. You may cash your Bond in whole or in part, at any time (minimum £50). You will receive the full value of your units at the price of the next monthly valuation. There are no deductions or penalties of any kind made from this sum. The Company reserves the right, in very exceptional circumstances, and only when the Actuary considers it necessary, to defer cashing-in for, at max, 6 mths.

Management Charges. The Insurance Company makes an initial charge of 5% of the premium you pay. The remaining 95% is used to purchase your allocation of units at the current price. In addition, each year the Company makes a charge of 3% of the value of the Fund. These two items are the only management charges made by the Company, and they also cover the cost of providing the life assurance benefit.

How to become a Merchant Investor. You will find an application form below. Send this in with your cheque (minimum £100, no maximum) and, on acceptance, you will receive a Bond. This will show you the number of Units of the Property Fund allocated to you. It will also tell you about your life assurance benefit.

It only remains for us to add how much we look forward to welcoming you to the select and increasingly affluent company of Merchant Investors.

To: Old Broad Street Securities Assurance Limited, S.T.E. 23/5/71
39 King St, London, EC2V 8DT Tel: 01-600 8191, 01-606 7291

I wish to invest £..... in Merchant Investors Property Bonds (any amount from £100) and I enclose a cheque for this amount payable to Old Broad Street Securities Assurance Limited.

Surname (Mr./Mrs./Miss).....
Forenames.....
Address.....
Occupation..... Date of Birth.....

Are you in good health and free from effects of previous illness or accidents? Yes/No. If no, please give details.....

Tick here for Automatic Withdrawal Plan (minimum single investment—£1,000) ☐

Send in your application and cheque now to get the benefit of units allocated at the current price of 104.4p. This offer applies to proposals accepted prior to Tuesday June 8th, 1971.

Signature..... Date.....

This advertisement is based on current law and Inland Revenue practice. No medical evidence will be required in normal cases but the Life cover comes into force only upon acceptance by the Company.

Merchant Investors Property Bonds

Now Tyndall gives you £1500 3 ways to profit

Equities. Property. Fixed Interest.

Experience has shown that no single kind of investment is always right. There are times when it has paid best to be invested in equities, others when property would have been better and yet others when fixed interest securities would have been more profitable.

Now Tyndall have a new Fund—Tyndall 3-way Fund—that brings you the best of three worlds. It offers for the first time in one fund a balance of the three kinds of investment—equities, property and fixed interest. It does so by investing in three separate Tyndall Funds.

- 1 Tyndall Equity Fund**
Investing in a good range of carefully chosen shares of British and overseas companies to give capital growth.
- 2 Tyndall Property Fund**
Investing in good quality office, shop and factory property in Britain under expert management—for steady growth independent of the stock market.
- 3 Tyndall Bond Fund**
Investing mainly in British government and local authority securities to give high yield plus maximum possible security of capital.

The proportions of these three individual Funds in the Tyndall 3-way Fund will be at the discretion of Tyndall, and will be varied from time to time to make the most of changing investment prospects.

Each of the three Funds is separately managed by specialists, so in the Tyndall 3-way Fund you get the advantage of double banked expertise. All income is reinvested to increase the value of your investment. The minimum initial investment is £1,500.

For further details on this outstanding investment opportunity please write to one of the offices listed below:

TYNDALL MANAGERS (BERMUDA) LTD.,
P.O. Box 1256, Hamilton, Bermuda.

TYNDALL MANAGERS (CYPRUS) LTD.,
P.O. Box 1627, 38 Makarios III Avenue, Nicosia, Cyprus.

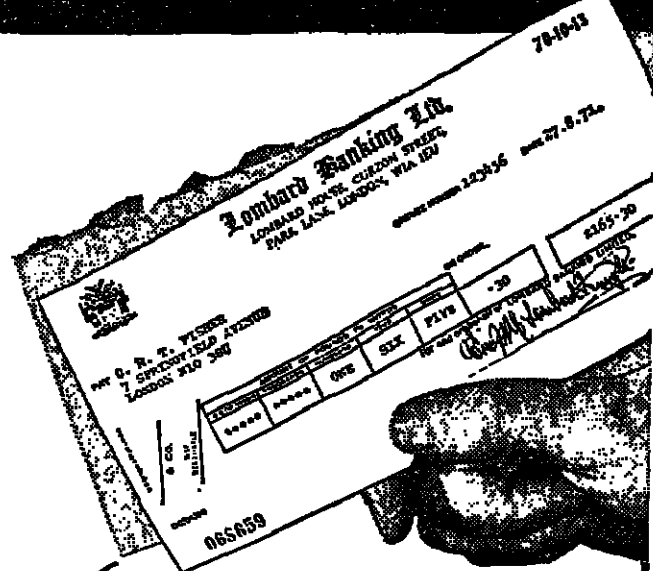
TYNDALL SA,
3 Rue Ami-Lullin, 1207 Geneva, Switzerland.

Z. D. SASSOON BANKING INTERNATIONAL LIMITED,
P.O. Box 7046, Nassau, Bahamas.

TYNDALL MANAGERS LTD.,
18 Canynge Road, Bristol BS9 7UA, England.

Tyndall 3-way Fund

The safe and sound income



from a Lombard Deposit Account.

A Bank Deposit Account with Lombard provides a good rate of interest, with complete safety for your capital—leading to financial peace of mind.

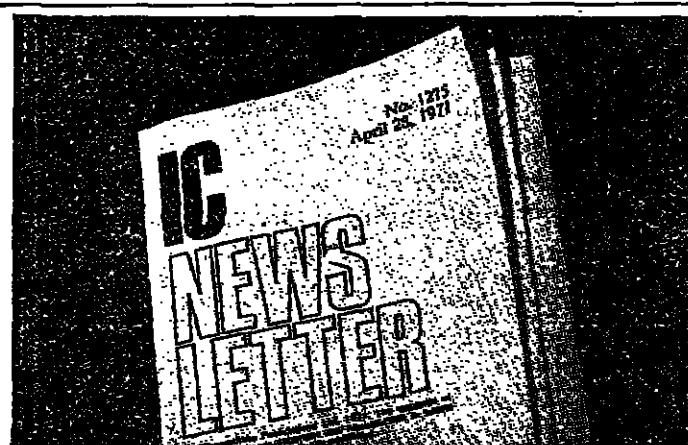
7 Deposits at six months' notice of withdrawal can earn 7% interest per annum, but you can withdraw up to £100 on demand during each calendar year. Interest is paid half-yearly without deduction of tax.

TIME DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Deposits of £5,000 and over can earn higher rates of interest for fixed periods. Details available on request.

Lombard is a member of the National Westminster Bank Group whose Capital and Reserves exceed £2,500,000,000. Opening an Account is simplicity itself, so write now to the General Manager for further details and a copy of Deposit Account Booklet No. 149.

LOMBARD BANKING

Head Office: LOMBARD HOUSE, CURZON STREET, LONDON, W1A 1EU. Tel: 01-499 4111
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Britain's most successful investment advice is for subscribers only

The Investors Chronicle News Letter brings you through the post each Wednesday recommended shares to buy and shares to sell.

Every recommendation is carefully followed up with reviews of the progress of the shares and guidance as to when to hold or sell, wholly or partly. The carefully recorded results are far superior to those of any comparable publication. Each year they show substantial percentage profits against the Index.

Now the Budget has made active dealing attractive again and the market is responding vigorously. Now is the time to have the information you need to maximise profits. The I.C. News Letter is available only on subscription. The annual subscription at £15 is the best investment you'll ever make. Or you can take out a trial 8 months' subscription for only £4. Simply complete the coupon and send it with your cheque to start making profits.

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Address _____

G.N.HADEN

& SONS, LIMITED

An expanding international group

Points from the Annual Statement of the Chairman, Mr. F. A. Pullinger, CBE MA CEng FIMechE FIHVE

Earnings per Share have increased by a highly satisfactory 22%

Merger with the Carrier Group is a major step in increasing involvement in industrial field and extending geographical base of activities

In the U.K. Haden Young has a record order book at reasonable prices

1971 should be a good year for profits on overseas business, which now accounts for about 35% of the Group's turnover

Overall I am hopeful that profits will advance satisfactorily in 1971

Copies of Report and Accounts available from the Secretary G.N.HADEN & SONS LTD 7/12 Tavistock Square London WC1H 9LT

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970*
Turnover	£18,409	£17,904	£20,993	£27,782	£50,558
Profit before tax	536	749	920	1,276	1,769
Dividend per share	4.7p	4.3p	5.1p	6.2p	8.0p
Earnings per share	6.4p	8.4p	10.3p	13.3p	16.2p

*1970 figures include six months' trading from the Carrier Group.

HADEN

World-wide industrial and environmental engineers

TAX PLANNING FOR THE LAYMAN—6

Big savings with society bonds

IN a previous article dealing with life assurance policies we mentioned that the tax relief given on life policies helps to make equity-linked policies popular with investors.

Another popular method of saving which derives a considerable amount of its benefit from tax relief on the amounts saved is the building society linked with insurance scheme.

The scheme involves a ten-year endowment policy, referred to as a bond, and the investment of the net premium with a building society. A deduction is made from the premium to cover the life assurance and the balance is deposited with the building society.

The annual sum paid qualifies for tax relief and in many cases the building societies regard persons who continue the payments for more than two years as normal depositors when applying for a mortgage. The societies give examples of the return that may be expected over the full term of ten years if £10 per month is invested and current rates of building society interest maintained. Hence a man could claim at the end of ten years, if age 30 at commencement, £1,450 approx; at 40, £1,420 approx; and at 50, £1,400 approx.

The net cost of the investment

providing this sum, if full relief is available on the premium, is £1,014 at current rates of taxation and the profit is not liable to income tax, surtax or capital gains tax.

The differences in the proceeds of the policies reflect the additional cost of the life cover as the individual's age increases. The cost of life cover for women is quite frequently less than for men of the same age and a married couple should remember this before a policy is taken out.

In many instances a building society-linked scheme can prove an attractive investment over a shorter period since the only penalty imposed by the Inland Revenue is surtax on the profit element. However, the insurance companies have different rules concerning early surrender of the bond. The penalty is usually one month's premium but some companies impose this only if the surrender is made within a year of making the contract.

An even higher return can be obtained if an individual carries out a series of short-term contracts of just over a year rather than maintaining one bond throughout the period. This is because the yield, which depends to a large extent on the receipt of tax relief by the individual, is reducing yearly.

The money used for the premiums in the first year qualifies for tax relief in that year only;

from then to the end of the period it is placed on deposit with a building society. This applies to the premiums for each year in turn. If, however, the bond is cancelled after the end of the first year and the proceeds used to pay premiums on a new contract, the benefit of tax relief can be obtained on the full amount of the investment in the second year.

This will produce a larger sum at the end of the second year if one remembers to increase the premium to take account of the tax relief available.

Example: A, aged 25, invests £10 per month in X Ltd.'s bond for three years and then cancels his bond. He receives £367 and suffers no penalty—a profit after tax relief of £81.

B, aged 25, invests £10 per month in X Ltd.'s bond and after one year cancels the bond. He receives £117 from the company and suffers no penalty.

B then takes out a bond with Y Ltd., for £22 per month, taking into account tax relief and puts the balance of the £117 into a building society account drawing out the monthly amount to add to his normal £10 per month investment. After one year he cancels the bond and receives £246. He then takes out a further bond with Z Ltd., for £35 per month and at the end of the year, on cancelling the bond, he receives £408.

The insurance companies may, however, vary the terms of penalty on early withdrawals if too many people operate on a yearly basis.

The Chancellor also offers help to savers in a negative manner by not taxing the proceeds of Save as You Earn Schemes and National Savings Certificates. These schemes are attractive to high surtax payers provided they are held for the maximum period.

One area where the Chancellor is particularly helpful is in the matter of house purchases. It is in the national interest to encourage people to own their own houses and while we are faced with inflation the increase in price of property makes it an attractive investment as well as a home.

When a man is in his peak earning period and paying his heaviest tax bill he may reduce his contribution to the Exchequer by taking advantage of the tax relief on interest paid and on life assurance premiums. This interest on a loan to improve existing property will qualify for tax relief while if the property is sold and a larger one purchased with finance provided by means of a with-profits endowment policy, tax relief will be available for both the interest and the premiums paid.

On sale of either property however, the proceeds will be entirely free from taxation as will the profits from the insurance policy in the case of the purchase of a larger house. What better way is there to look forward to retirement!

TAX CONSULTANT

When estate duty can take a second bite

WHEN my father died in July 1969, my mother as his residuary legatee inherited an estate of Ordinary shares, badly depleted by death duties. This was bad enough but I am now told by the bank that when my mother dies, (she is now 83), all the invested capital she had from my father's estate, will again be chargeable. Surely the same source of capital cannot be charged twice for Estate Duty purposes?

Yes, I am afraid that this is quite correct when the surviving spouse is the residuary legatee, and not as is more usual the life tenant with no "power of disposal." But a measure of relief known as quick succession relief, is available, as follows:

Where the second death occurs within three months duty is reduced by 75 p.c.; within

one year 50 p.c.; two years 40 p.c.; three years 30 p.c.; four years 20 p.c.; 5 years 10 p.c.

If, however, the net value of the capital has changed between the two deaths, the reduction applies only to the lower of the two values. Thus, if the value has increased, full duty is payable on the excess.

IN a case where our client, a U.K. resident, has two sources of overseas dividends, both ranking for Double Taxation Relief as regards the Withholding Tax, at different rates, we are told that we cannot make separate computations for each item, but both must be aggregated with his other income, to make the comparison between true tax and marginal tax. Was this the intention of Section 29 of the 1968 Finance Act?

No, and the precise meaning of the section has been amplified by the Inland Revenue Booklet I.R. 6/1969, paras 62/63. This seems to make it perfectly clear that the order in which the sources of overseas income are to be taken, may be chosen by the taxpayer "to his best advantage." This implies that, generally, it will always benefit the claimant to compute the credit primarily for the highest overseas rate of tax.

The full modus operandi is illustrated in paras 62 and 63 of the above-mentioned booklet.

While every effort is made to ensure accuracy, THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH cannot accept legal responsibility for the answers given.

"Natural resource companies have special responsibility...not to destroy the environment..."

Sir Val Duncan

Chairman and Chief Executive, at the Annual General Meeting, 19 May, 1971

1970 Results

The 1970 results showed a reasonable improvement on those for 1969. The Group Operating Profit increased from £69.8 million in 1969 to £79.2 million in 1970. After tax profits attributable to RTZ shareholders increased by £3.7 million to a figure of £24.8 million, including a contribution for the first time by RTZ Pillar of £2.4 million. 1970 as a whole, was a year of wide and growing interests in RTZ, from potential and actual activities, spreading from the USSR to Southern Africa, from South America to Indonesia—indeed, right across the political spectrum.

Prospects

Profits for 1971 are almost certain to be lower than those for 1970. Nevertheless we expect a very substantial rise in income once the new projects at Bougainville, Paraburdoo and Lomex come into operation, and this should start to be reflected in the 1972 accounts.

Taxation

I welcome the opportunity to state our views on the Government's Green Paper on the reform of Corporation Tax and shall in due course be presenting them to the Authorities. International corporations based in the UK are in strong competition with American and other international corporations. If, in the final analysis, UK shareholders are less willing to find new capital for their corporations because their net return compares unfavourably with that of shareholders of foreign-based international corporations, then in the long haul we can never compete on equal terms. In view of the vital contribution to the balance of payments of overseas interests, we cannot afford to have the dice loaded against UK-based international corporations.

Concern with the environment

I should now like to deal with a subject which is not only of very great importance to RTZ but also to the United Kingdom and other countries with actual or potential mineral resources, namely the environment. Since the industrial revolution there has been a progressive pollution of air and water; a progressive destruction of beautiful countryside, not only in the United Kingdom but throughout the industrial world. Quite rightly, mankind has at last realised that we must reckon the price of industrialisation before we carry it out, rather than afterwards. Moreover, we have at last realised that what apparently is the cheapest way of doing something in industry can turn out from the national point of view to be the most expensive, for it has destroyed in many places the amenities which become more and more essential for mankind to ensure his spiritual refreshment as a counter-balance to the speed of urban life and the tensions it creates. There is no thinking person who, with hindsight, would feel that society could not have been more intelligent when planning some of our industries, and at least minimising in reasonably economic terms the pollution and sometimes devastation from which we are now suffering.

I am particularly concerned about the relevance of this subject to the natural resource industry, for mankind has to win minerals from the deposits where he finds them, not necessarily where he would like them to be, owing to the formation of the earth's crust. In some cases mineral

deposits occur in areas where, with no major increase in capital costs, the ecology and environment of the area is undisturbed. In other areas substantial increases in capital costs may be inevitable. Indeed, some deposits may be quite unmineable because the price for not disturbing the environment is too high. Unfortunately the techniques of exploration have not yet reached the stage when the growing demand of mankind for raw materials can be satisfied without selecting for mining areas which we should prefer to avoid. Therefore a choice has to be made as to whether ecological and environmental considerations should always take precedence over raw material demands which are entirely essential for rising living standards in a world enjoying a major population explosion. In so far as this problem affects the United Kingdom, I imagine no-one would feel the problem was satisfactorily solved by exporting our pollution overseas, and by behaving in any less considerate way than we would expect within our own shores. I am therefore clearly talking of a world problem. Natural resource companies have special responsibility to take maximum care not to destroy the environment, pollute the atmosphere and despoil the countryside. However, no change means no development, no growing opportunity for a better life for the poor, the less fortunate throughout the world. Picking at random some examples within the RTZ Group where environmental considerations have weighed very heavily in the construction and operation of our major activities, I might mention Lomex in British Columbia, where we have a large copper mine under construction. We have gone to immense pains and very considerable cost to ensure that our tailings control system is engineered to prevent any pollution of the surrounding area. At US Borax our American colleagues have tackled this problem no less energetically. I quote from a statement by the President of that company: "Every capital request must demonstrate that the proposed project will not generate a future air or water pollution problem. New plant additions or modifications are required to be engineered to meet or exceed applicable pollution control standards. US Borax is committed to an aggressive programme of ecological excellence achieving a maximum pollution free operation at all plants."

A third example is at Palabora, our copper complex situated next to the Kruger National Park in South Africa, where it is acknowledged by experts that our environmental controls are such that they in no way adversely affect the wild life which abounds in the immediate environment of the main plant. Indeed a family of hippos has taken up permanent residence in the tallings dam! In Australia, Sir Maurice Mawby, the Chairman of CRA, is one of the leaders in that country calling for the right balance between industrial progress and preservation, and is concerned just as much to conserve the human family in health and growing prosperity as he is with the enjoyment by that family of God's good earth provided to us in its natural state.

I think there is a particular problem relating to the United Kingdom because of the density of the population in these small islands. It so happens that the areas in which base metals are most likely to be found are in general in the rocky and hilly country which is not suitable as a living area

for a large population and much of it has therefore been set aside as National Parks. Now the mining industry in Britain has been encouraged by successive governments to explore for, locate, and if economically, develop mineral resources in the United Kingdom in order to assist our balance of payments, and generally to produce new wealth and employment for the country. RTZ geologists, as part of this programme, together with those of other companies, are engaged upon trying to find economic deposits of minerals. We have not yet discovered anything which is certainly economic, but we have located one or two deposits which, purely from the mining point of view, merit further investigation; and accordingly we have asked, when necessary, for permission to drill. Now the process of drilling in general does not spoil the countryside at all, and if unsuccessful there is virtually no physical evidence of the drilling having taken place. Suppose, however, we find something which is economic—and it is possible, for example, that in mid-Wales we may find that the copper deposit known as Coed-y-Brenin could be economic—what is the right thing to do? This is located in a National Park, not many miles from the traditional mining area of Blaenau Ffestiniog. The question we are asking ourselves is not whether we mine in this area or whether we don't mine, but what are the circumstances under which it would be reasonable to mine, bearing in mind that we have a public responsibility to get the right answer. In this connection it is pertinent to point out that should Coed-y-Brenin turn out to be an important producer of copper ore, this would be a key factor in the establishment of a copper smelting complex, at some suitable location in this country. It is anomalous to say the least, that no such complex exists in a highly industrialised country like Britain consuming as much copper as we do. As individuals we are no less enthusiastic than any other nature lovers, and we are examining in great detail what steps could be taken to ensure that any mining activities which might take place in this particular corner of the National Park should not disturb the ecology or the reasonable enjoyment of those who visit this beautiful area for recreational purposes. I don't know the answer to this problem at the moment, but one thing I should say to you as shareholders: surely all of us will welcome wide public discussion of the issues involved ranging from those who, in a high area of unemployment, would like the opportunity to be able to earn their living near their homes, to those who feel that under no circumstances should anything be disturbed at all. I hope the quality of public discussion on this matter will be thoughtful in relation to the balances of national advantage, and we, for our part, will earnestly listen to the quality and content so that all of us as a whole in the nation can come to the right conclusion. I should once again remind you that we do not know whether this deposit, or any others that we are looking at, are economic. If they are not, the question does not arise. If they are, then whichever way the decision goes, I hope we shall feel that future generations will applaud that decision.

Copies of Sir Val Duncan's full Speech, and the Annual Report for 1970, may be obtained from The Secretary, 6, St. James's Square, London, SW1Y 4LD.

RTZ The Rio Tinto-Zinc Corporation Limited



Background to the Bookies' Battle Royal

MICHAEL SLOCOCK outlines the issues and describes the personalities involved in the takeover fight which is convulsing the bookmaking fraternity

THE battle royal in Britain's bookmaking industry between two of the largest companies, Ladbrokes and Mark Lane, to acquire or merge with J. Coral, one of the other big three chains, has all the ingredients of a classic business power struggle.

It is a three-cornered battle of words between the merchant bankers involved, and a personality clash between tough, self-made bookie magnates. It has the fate of a large industry worth perhaps £1,000m at stake in the balance, and some important moral issues thrown in for good measure.

The start of the present drama was earlier this year when directors of Coral, a family business which had for years resisted all merger or takeover approaches, changed their mind and decided that the administrative system operated by Mark Lane would help develop their business. So, on March 25, an agreed merger between the two was announced via a scheme of arrangement.

This deal was far from popular with Ladbrokes chairman Cyril Stein because it would create a third giant bookmaking concern—besides himself and William Hill.

Ladbrokes had a sizeable investment in Coral in any case and two days after the merger news Stein announced that he had over 10 p.c. of the Coral equity under his belt. He added in public that he would like to discuss a takeover with the Coral board. This failed to produce a reaction so, on April 9 Ladbrokes declared its intention of fighting the merger and appointed Slater Walker as merchant bankers to do so.

On Monday this week Ladbrokes unveiled its offer for Coral—valuing Coral at about 73p, some 11p higher than the price under the merger terms, although the various prices have since changed.

The Coral directors wasted no time at all in giving Ladbrokes a terse "no", thus setting the scene for battle.

The key to the present situation are the personalities

involved and their respective motives. The Coral family are set at all costs on avoiding ending up in the Stein camp. They are more than happy to team up with Mark Lane, one of the less ebullient characters in the industry with a reputation for being easy to get along with. Mark Lane is happy enough to merge with a business of considerable potential.

Stein sees not only the potential of Coral but also the threat that a merged Mark Lane-Coral group would be to Ladbrokes. Thus his aims are to persuade the Coral directors to agree a merger and second, to win control of Coral's himself if possible.

The battle reaches a climax on Friday when the Coral family, claiming to control 54 p.c. of the Coral equity, need to obtain 75 p.c. of the vote cast to push through their

scheme of arrangement with Mark Lane. But will they? Ladbrokes hold 11 p.c. of the Coral equity and Slater Walker is talking of a further 7 p.c. on its side. Ladbrokes bid is still above the merger terms, worth 74p per Coral share against 65p under the Mark Lane merger terms on Friday's prices.

With many of Coral's shares held by small private investors spathy could be an important factor, as could the feeling that a higher bid for Coral cannot be ruled out. Coral's bankers

as possible, if it has changed. The investor who determines early enough the primary trend has changed can then make dispositions of his investments which should, for the duration of the new primary trend, be much more profitable than the old.

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makers are on the takeover trail at the present time. J. Coral itself is a particularly attractive proposition. It has about 90 shops, many in prime sites in central London and one of the best names in betting both on and off the course.

Mark Lane has more shops, about 280, but many of these are in suburban areas. Ladbrokes have nearly 650. Both believe that Coral's administration can be improved and that Coral's high turnover shops are highly desirable.

Cyril Stein, chairman of Ladbrokes, has declared a policy of "going for the big cities." Mark Lane stands to improve its geographical coverage and Coral looks a natural fit.

Although the Coral family has decided not to cling to its independence, there has never been a question of them simply joining the highest bidder. Joe Coral himself may be taking less part in running the business now and neither of his two sons, Bernard, a keen golfer, and Nicholas, a Cambridge graduate, is a traditional bookie. But they

have strong ideas on the people with whom they want to share a boardroom table.

But where does this leave the minority shareholders in Coral? The rights of minorities, a moral issue in the City for years now, are close to the hearts of the Take-over Panel, which might in certain circumstances intervene in the present situation. Slater Walker argues that Coral directors cannot behave as though theirs was still a private company.

The result of the present wrangle is likely to shape the bookmaking trade for some time to come. With betting shops generating vast cash flows, the largest chains are best placed to mop up more of the high percentage of shops still in private hands and also to open new ones.

What is going to happen? Cyril Stein certainly has a tough task, as has any one who makes an unwelcome bid for a family-controlled business. But Coral is clearly going to be very hard-pressed to get those votes at the crucial Friday meeting. The scheme of arrangements would give Coral 49 p.c. of the equity of the merged company and there is a useful compatibility argument which Hill Samuel and Charterhouse, which is acting for Mark Lane, will make much of.

Cyril Stein: frustrate the merger at all costs.

Joe Coral: never a quarrel.

But there is logic too, on Ladbrokes' side. There is the higher bid, the commercial logic and also the fact that Ladbrokes is one of the most aggressively managed companies and also probably the most successful. It has, for example, improved its share status by moving into the hotel business and has enjoyed the highest price earnings ratio of the bookie shares. The profits are to be excellent this year but they could be better still in 1971/72 with the budget set for about £3.5 million, apparently.

If Ladbrokes and Slater Walker can frustrate the agreed merger, then they might stand an outside chance of winning the day. Once the merger is off, an alternative plan to keep Ladbrokes away from Coral is likely to be unveiled—probably in the form of a bid by Mark Lane for Coral.

This could result in a real Dutch auction developing for Coral's since a higher bid from Ladbrokes is clearly on the cards and could be made even before Friday. Once the auction is under way there will be pressure on Coral to accept the highest bid.

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Price charts and forecasting

Continued from Page 26

secondary movements, whose direction are counter to the primary, are generally short.

These secondary movements last a few weeks or many months. They in their turn are composed of shorter movements, lasting days or weeks, which are called tertiary. The

secondary movements are visible in curtailed form, in the chart. The tertiary are not. These call for a more detailed chart covering days and weeks rather than months.

The main purpose of reading charts must be to decide what is the direction of the primary trend and to determine, as early

as possible, if it has changed. The investor who determines early enough the primary trend has changed can then make dispositions of his investments which should, for the duration of the new primary trend, be much more profitable than the old.

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The Box Number Manager,
The Sunday Telegraph,
London, E.C.4

and attach to it a list of any companies to whom you do not wish it to be sent. Letters which are not forwarded will be destroyed. We regret they cannot be returned to the applicant.

Soldier shot in Belfast ambush

By COLIN BRADY in Belfast

AN Army corporal was seriously wounded by machine-gun fire in Belfast yesterday in the Provisional Irish Republican Army's second ambush of Army patrols in 12 hours.

KIDNAP FOILED

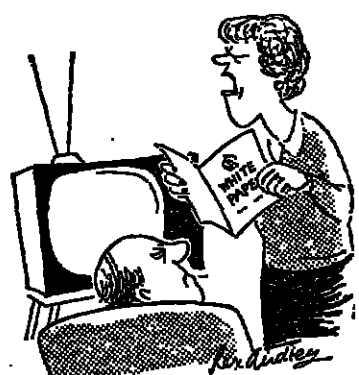
Continued from Page 1

piets of beer beside them, relieving themselves, when shot at point-blank range.

Only one may have realised his fate a few seconds before he died. He had moved a few yards away from the others and was struck on the head as well as shot.

Yard detectives kept watch on the suspect's house in Belfast. When he left by car with known Provisional I.R.A. leaders, they gave chase.

But the occupants of the fleeing car drove through a black spot area of Belfast shouting for



"You should count yourself lucky that the new museum admission charges don't include those who admit they've never seen the inside of a museum in their lives."

help through the open windows. A crowd moved across the road, halted the yard car and threw stones at it.

The detectives were rescued by the Army. But the suspect got away.

Informer tortured

A second leg of the Scotland Yard inquiry, into the murder of John Kavanagh, 28, who was found shot on the banks of the River Blackstaff in January, has revealed a secret trial, torture and execution.

Mr. Kavanagh was a police informer and the inspector of the Ulster Constabulary to whom he gave information has been sent to England for his safety.

Information has been received that Mr. Kavanagh admitted under torture to a Provisional I.R.A. "court" that he was an informer and was sentenced to death. His body showed proof of the torture.

Notwithstanding extremist threats, the Yard detectives have received full co-operation from the vast majority of both Protestants and Roman Catholics in Northern Ireland, who are horrified at the murders. They have stressed the complete objectivity of their inquiries.

TV today

B.B.C.1

Colour Channels 22, 26, 31, 33, 39, 40, 44, 46, 50, 51, 55, 57, 58

9 a.m. 9.30 - 9.35-10.30, Nai Zindagi - Nava Jeevan. Comedy series. 10.30-11.30, Service from St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin. 11.30-12.30, Victorian Pastimes. Play Tennis. Can You Manage?

1.25-1.50, Farming. Weather. 1.55, The Education Programme.

2.20-Made in Britain. 2.25, News. Going for Song. 2.30, The Red Garters. (1954 U film). Rosemary Clooney, Guy Mitchell.

4.30-The Monaco Grand Prix. 5.5-Clangers. 5.15, Rolf's Walk about. 5.40, Here's Lucy. 6.5-News. 6.55, Myth and Truth, part 6. 6.50, Songs of Praise from Tring Parish Church.

7.25-Somerset Maugham's "Jane" (dramatised by Hugh Leonard), rpt. from B.B.C.2. 8.15-Chekhov's "Platonov": Rex Harrison.

10.10-News. 10.30, Omnibus-The Passionate Heart: portrait of Giacomo Puccini (1958-1964).

11.20-Look, Stranger-No Place Like Home, rpt. from B.B.C.2 11.40, Weather.

* Not colour.

ISLANDS, EAST ANGLIA 11.42 a.m. Weather. SOUTH WEST, SOUTH WEST 11.42 p.m. Weather.

B.B.C.2

10.35 a.m.-12.55, Open University Social Sciences: Science, Mathematics, Arts, Technology. 1.50-6.30, John Player League Cricket-Northington v Kent (4, Interval).

7-News Review. 7.25, The Flip Wilson Show. 8.15-The World About Us-Coral Calypso in the Bahamas.

9.10-Music on 2. 10.10-Automata (mechanical toys, 1920, The Borderers (drama series), rpt.

11.10-News. Cricket Notes: Weather. 11.30, Film Night. * Not colour.

Eighteen bullets, fired in a single burst, hit a Land-Rover he was driving.

The army named him last night as Corporal Brian Green, 31, an explosives expert in the Royal Army Ordnance Corps. Corporal Green, who comes from Portsmouth, underwent an emergency operation for abdominal injuries.

A soldier driving with him was not injured. The ambush happened near a roundabout on the M1 in the West Belfast suburbs, less than two miles from the busy city entrance to the motorway.

A stolen blue Ford Cortina overtook the Land-Rover and a machine-gunner opened fire. The gunner stepped into a secret sanctuary in a nearby Roman Catholic area.

Car abandoned

An Army spokesman said: "The attack was carried out with complete disregard for the safety of members of the public on this busy highway." The car was found abandoned three miles away.

The attack came as security forces searched for the killers of Cpl. Robert Bankier, Royal Green Jackets, who died in an I.R.A. ambush in Belfast a few hours earlier.

Corporal Bankier, 25, was married with three children. He was born in Birmingham but his wife and family live in Ipswich.

More than 40 houses were searched. Soldiers found a Thompson sub-machine-gun, a .45 pistol, two .45 pistols and three shotguns in the yard of a house.

Yesterday afternoon's attack on the motorway was the fourth machine-gun ambush of military patrols in Belfast in seven days. The guerrillas are being badly hit by tougher security measures and have their backs to the wall. As was feared, they are now fighting directly back at the troops.

Mr. Faulkner, the Ulster Prime Minister, condemning the outrages, said: "Let us all realise that the aim of the evildoers is not simply to machine-gun soldiers or set buildings alight, but to set a trap for the whole population and set alight the whole community."

Three people are still in hospital after a bomb attack on a crowded dance hall in West Belfast.

A military aircraft has been confirmed by radio to Halifax, Nova Scotia, that the Italian explorer Signor Guido Monzini and his international team reached the North Pole on Wednesday. The expedition, using 30 dogs, was led by the explorer, Admiral Robert Peary's 1909 polar journey. — Reuter.

I.T.A. LONDON WEEKEND

Colour Channel 23

11 a.m. Service from St. Thomas's, Garrett, Green, Birmingham. 12.10-1.10, Music in the Round: The Communicators; Women Are People; All Our Yesterdays.

1.55-University Challenge. 2.25-Robert Kerr interviews Barbara Castle. 2.55, Randall & Hopkirk (Deceased), rpt.

3.50-Great Survivals-It's a Long Way from Umlouzi. 4.45-Golden Shot.

5.35-H. R. Pinfest, rpt. 5.55-News. 6.15, All That Jazz-Nazareth Jazz. 6.35, Thou Shalt Not. 6.55, Appeal.

7-Stars on Sunday. 7.25, Doctor in the House. 7.30, The Moonlight. (1956 U film). Dirk Bogarde.

9.50-Police 5. 10-News. 10.15, "The Silver Collection" (Susan Pless play). Helen Mirren, Billy Murray, Cyril Luckham.

* Not colour.

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Heroes' welcome as Chelsea bring home the cup



Pictures: Donald London and Reg Cooke

Standard car light rules soon

By Our Political Staff

LIGHTING regulations for cars parked in the street at night are to be relaxed and standardised throughout the country.

Mr. Peyton, Minister for Transport Industries, will announce details of his proposals shortly. They are expected to be based on London rules which permit parking without lights on most roads.

Vehicles may be parked unlit on any 50 m.p.h. road except bus routes. They must be parallel to the kerb, on the roadside, within 25 yards of a street lamp and not within 15 yards of a road junction.

Mr. Peyton's aim is to avoid the confusion caused to motorists used to the "no lights" rules who visit other local authority areas where lights are required. Relaxation will relieve the work load of the police and the courts.

'Death road' walk goes on

Sunday Telegraph Reporter

Ignoring police advice not to proceed, about 400 people started last night on the 42-mile annual charity walk from Crofton to Brighton, despite the deaths of two youths on a charity walk on the same road a year ago.

But the organisers enforced strict safety rules. No one under 16 was allowed to take part, and all walkers wore reflective strips. Mr. Richard Thornton, the chief organiser, said he was satisfied they would "walk in safety".

It was hoped to raise £2,000 for old people at Waddon Hospital, Surrey. But next year "a new way of raising money would be sought", Miss. Artie Watkins, Surrey Police road safety officer, said: "We can't stop them. We have pointed out the dangers."

THE CHELSEA TEAM, with their wives and girl friends, receiving a heroes' welcome from the crowd as they arrived in an open-topped double-decker bus at Fulham Town Hall yesterday for a civic reception after winning the European Cup-Winners' Cup in Athens on Friday. Below: Ron Harris, drinking from the big silver cup flanked by goal-scorers Osgood (left) and Dempsey.



NEWS ROUND-UP

RHODESIA SEEKS CANADIANS

A MASSIVE campaign to recruit professional men and skilled workers for Rhodesia is being carried out in Canada. Reports reaching Salisbury from Canada state that advertisements placed in the Toronto Press

number, offered opportunities for skilled tradesmen and "people in the professions". The campaign is believed to have been inspired by the Rhodesian Government.

One Toronto report stated that Canadians, hit by unemployment affecting 7.8 per cent of its labour force, may soon be quitting their country in large numbers to accept jobs in Rhodesia.

The advertisements, inserted by "Rhodesian agencies" which gave a Salisbury Post Office box

Felony Squad. 11.45, Weather. It's

Not Colour. Channel 1.

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U.S. cautious over move to 'new Europe'

By Our Staff Correspondent in Washington

THE Common Market accord between Mr. Heath and M. Pompidou has been greeted here with recognition that a decisive move has been made toward a new Europe and that "nothing will be the same again," as the New York Times puts it in a headline.

Official comment on the Common Market negotiations has been restrained because of a desire to avoid feeding the French neurosis about Britain being the American's Trojan Horse.

The underlying feeling is one of cautious satisfaction combined with a recognition that there are growing economic and political problems which could strain relations.

Healthier world

"The difficulties will be there," said one official, "but if things really do develop toward a strong Europe which has a reasonable degree of real political unity, then the world should be a bit healthier for everyone."

The creation of a united Europe that included Britain has long been an aim of American policy, although some of the enthusiasm has dissipated lately.

The Common Market has become an economic rival and its future as an unquestioning ally is somewhat shadowed as seen from here, largely because of doubts about the future course of German relations with Russia and Eastern Europe.

While Britain is seen as having a strong interest in keeping the Atlantic Alliance alive and well, it is also clear to most people that a closer relationship with France will mean the end of what remains of the "special relationship."

Food exports

Where American doubts are most loudly and clearly expressed are over agriculture and trading policy. The inclusion of Britain will inevitably affect exports of food, one of American agriculture's best markets.

There is fear also that the Common Market will bring too many associated ex-colonial territories into its orbit, thereby limiting British opportunities for trade.

These anxieties are somewhat exaggerated at the moment by the deficit in the balance of payments and the lowered state of the dollar.

The idea that Europe can now look after itself militarily is bound to be strengthened in Congress.

Issues—P.23.

COMMONS TEST

Continued from Page 1

Then, if Mr. Heath's hopes are fulfilled, the final deal will be put to Parliament rather than a take note vote of a White Paper with the crucial decision delayed to the autumn.

Hitherto, because of the uncertainty of the real French attitude there has been a reluctance by many leading Conservatives really to pull out all the stops. Even Mr. Heath seemed a bit hesitant at times during the past few months.

Now the party leadership will feel free really to campaign wholeheartedly in favour of British entry confident of ultimate success.

But the problem for Mr. Heath tomorrow as he faces probing about what he really has agreed with M. Pompidou, is that the fiction must be maintained that the final decision will be made in Brussels next month.

Critical issue

He will, therefore, be unable to go into any detail about, for example, what M. Pompidou was ready to offer for New Zealand—the critical issue of conscience in the Conservative party.

There can, however, be no doubt that Mr. Heath will be warned by the House that it must be more specific than a general statement of goodwill now by the Six for the next few years.

What must reassure Ministers about the French attitude as a result of the Paris talks is their apparent readiness to accept as very long-term problems the two major issues specified by the French—the future of sterling and the Anglo-American defence relationship, particularly over defence and nuclear weapons.

Heath on the side of history. Cartoon and Editorial Comment—P.18; On a great stride of Europe—P.19; Common Market Issues—P.23.

Bombs in London and Paris

Sunday Telegraph Reporter

THE Angry Brigade, believed to be led by a group of intellectuals, is thought to have been responsible for bomb outrages in London and Paris yesterday.

The London bomb shattered a window of the Metropolitan Police computer room in Tintagel House, on the Albert Embankment.

In Paris, British Rail's premises in the Rue Godot had a large plate glass window blown in and furniture in ground floor offices damaged in the first attack. Within 30 minutes, the Rolls-Royce offices and a Land Rover depot in the city were also damaged.

Leaflets were left by the Paris attackers. They indicated they belonged to the "International Movement for Revolutionary Solidarity."

LETTER TO HEATH

An "open letter" to Mr. Heath was circulated yesterday to Paris news agencies, accusing the Prime Minister of attempting to "build up and strengthen the capitalist Europe of the Common Market and Pompidou."

The view held at Scotland Yard is that revolutionary intellectuals, possibly in the universities, chose the London and Paris targets to indicate their opposition to a capitalist economy and the possible strengthening of it by the entry of Britain into the Common Market.

Code sought for hospitals

Sunday Telegraph Reporter

The committee on Hospital Complaints Procedure set up by the Government to investigate all complaints from patients or staff, has powers to decide whether an independent tribunal should be set up to settle cases, it was disclosed yesterday.

Mr. Michael Davies, Q.C., the chairman, said he would not act as an ombudsman. But the committee, after investigation, would recommend codes of practice to Sir Keith Joseph, the Social Services Secretary.

'MANY DEAD' IN QUAKE

Many deaths and widespread damage were reported after a strong earthquake rocked a wide area of East Turkey last night.

The centre of the quake was believed to be Genc, a small town 450 miles east of Ankara. Reports said a bridge collapsed and the town was severely damaged.—A.P.

QUEEN MOTHER

The Queen Mother flew to Heathrow Airport, London, last night after her 10-day holiday in Aberdeenshire. She has been salmon fishing.

Ukrainians in clash

HUNDREDS of Ukrainian demonstrators clashed with police outside the Russian Embassy in London yesterday, among more than 1,000 who had marched from Hyde Park to protest against Russia's imprisonment of the Ukrainian historian Valentyn Moroz. Three were arrested and will appear in court tomorrow.

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